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ABSTRACT

This 1995 update to "Connecticut's Children: Still at Risk" is the second annual report examining how children in the state are faring. The title indicates that Connecticut's children are at tremendous risk of failing to become productive adults. The update does not repeat much of the general information from the previous year's comprehensive look; instead, the update focuses on 16 measures of child well-being, including poverty, family setting, birthweight, infant mortality, dropouts, child and teen deaths, child abuse referrals, and juvenile violent crime arrests. Four new indicators are included this year: (1) percentage of children who receive AFDC benefits; (2) percentage of babies born with late or no prenatal care; (3) percentage of eighth and (4) tenth graders who report having used tobacco or alcohol in the past 30 days. Each indicator is first presented as a separate table, comparing different cities and regions of the state. Regions with rates worse than the state-wide rate are highlighted. Indexes to the towns and regions, and a map of these regions, are included at the beginning of the section. The same information is then presented again, organized by region instead of by indicator. Where possible, the rate for the region is shown as a percentage better or worse than the state-wide rate. An explanation of terms and methodology used in both sections appears at the back of the report. (EV)

ED 403 034

# Connecticut's Children: Still At Risk

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## 1995 Data Update

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# Connecticut's Children: Still At Risk

## 1995 Data Update

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Director, KIDS 2000

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Policy Associate

Photographs by Sandy Hale
Design by Lynn Stanford

Published by
Connecticut Association for Human Services
Helen D. Ward, Acting Executive Director

# Acknowledgements

First and foremost, we would like to thank the Annie E. Casey Foundation for the multi-year commitment it has made to supporting the development of this book and our entire KIDS 2000 initiative. In particular, we thank Doug Nelson, for his leadership, Betty King for her insight, and Jennifer Baratz and Bill O'Hare for their dedication to the KIDS COUNT mission. Although we do not have room to list them all, our sincere thanks go to all the staff of the KIDS COUNT projects in other states for their hard work, their thoughtful advice, and their indomitable spirit.

Many people within the Connecticut Departments of Children and Families, Education, Public Health and Addiction Services, Public Safety, and Social Services were incredibly helpful in their provision of data and technical advice. Our thanks go to them as well.

Our staff here at CAHS are the best group of people with whom one could ever hope to work. Their commitment to making the world a better place for children is inspiring even on the bleakest days. They made this book possible with their professional knowledge and their warm hearts. Extra special thanks go to Sue McClain who spent many hours above and beyond the call of duty preparing the design and layout of the regional charts.

Thanks also go to Sandy Hale for her amazing photographs, Lynn Stanford for her creative design and layout, and Laura Weintraub for her hard work during the summer of 1994.

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Design by Stanford Design
Printed in the United States of America
April, 1995, First Edition

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# Overview of Contents

The data part of this book is divided into two sections:

The **Child Well-Being Indicators** section is made up of 16 important indicators of the well-being of children and two demographic measures. Each indicator is a separate table, comparing different cities and regions of the state. In two cases, two related indicators are shown on the same table. Regions with rates worse than the state-wide rate are highlighted. Indexes to the towns and regions, and a map of these regions, are included at the beginning of this section.

In the **Regional Indicators** section, the same child well-being information is presented, but it is organized by region instead of by indicator. Where possible, the rate for the region is shown as a percentage better or worse than the state-wide rate. This section allows readers to see, at a glance, how well children are faring in their region of the state.

An explanation of the terms and methodology used in both sections appears at the back of the book.

# Introduction

The 1995 update to *Connecticut's Children: Still At Risk* is the second annual report examining how well children in our state are faring. The title of the book says it all — Connecticut's children are at tremendous risk of failing to become productive adults.

To reach their fullest potential, children require the security of a loving family, food, shelter, health care and education. Children also need safe homes and safe neighborhoods — free of crime and violence.

Unfortunately, far too many children in Connecticut do not enjoy the stable families and supportive communities vital to their growth and development. They are born and raised in poverty. They are surrounded by violence in their neighborhoods and sometimes in their homes. They attend schools that are overwhelmed by the many non-academic needs of their students. If the children stay in school, they do not learn enough to move successfully into the world of work. Too many grow up hungry and sick, with little access to basic nutrition or health care. They live in a world where children must constantly fight to keep alive the hope for a brighter future. It's little wonder they end up unprepared for adulthood.

Remembering that an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure, we must focus on getting help to children before they get sick, drop out of school or get in trouble. Not only is prevention the most humane way to care for our children, it is also the most cost-effective way. The choice is clear. Do we invest in quality child care, nutrition and health care for our kids now or do we spend more later for prisons, welfare and remedial education? Connecticut's economic future, its potential tax base, and its ability to care for an aging population will depend on the emotional stability and vocational preparedness of a shrinking work force. It will depend on how well we treat today's children.

When I look at the data in this book, I think about the economic and racial boundaries in our state that exacerbate these problems and deprive so many children of the richness of other cultures. I can't help but contrast this tragic separation with the rich sense of community that exists among the children in my son's class. My son attends a public school in New Haven that serves a remarkable economic and ethnic mix of children. Some of the small boys and girls in his class are on welfare, some are the children of bus drivers and nursing home aides, and some are the children of doctors and lawyers.

The school is renowned for its commitment and caring and receives grants to fund its unique and creative teaching approach. By the end of the kindergarten year, close bonds have developed between the children. They speak easily of their differences and similarities, they form friendships across the boundaries that so often limit the lives of adults in our state. They show enormous kindness toward each other — running to get a tissue, or a favorite toy or a blanket to comfort a classmate who is hurt or sad. Their charm, when they talk about their worries and their excitements, delights me when I come to volunteer in the classroom. They could teach us a lot about life, about seeing people as individuals, and about basic human kindness.

If we are to be successful in improving outcomes for children, we must work to shape policies which will break down these barriers and will direct investments toward all children — not just those we view as our own. We know that the public supports greater investment in children's issues, but they need leaders to turn this concern into action. In October 1994, we commissioned the University of Connecticut's Institute for Social Inquiry to conduct a public opinion poll to measure the public's attitudes toward children. The results show us that Connecticut citizens are profoundly concerned about children, and are willing to spend more of their own money — through taxes — to help them. This contradicts the commonly held belief that all Americans want smaller government and lower taxes across the board. Our poll showed us that people in Connecticut see children as a worthwhile investment, one that saves us money in the long run. But we need leaders in government to do what is right for children, knowing that the public supports them. And we need leaders in every other sector to inspire people to speak up and take action on behalf of children.

Every individual shares the responsibility to ensure that children's basic human needs are met. Parents, teachers, community groups, civic leaders, businesses, labor and religious organizations, and the public sector each have an important role in shaping responses which can enhance opportunities for all children to thrive. This can mean volunteering at a soup kitchen, or donating toys and books to children who would otherwise have none.

But we can have a larger effect by joining together with others and voicing our concerns about kids collectively. We must educate ourselves and talk about these issues with others, spreading the word and inspiring action. As members of a democracy, we have the responsibility to vote for candidates who promote the common good for all people, including children. In spite of an increased awareness of the status of children by citizens of all ages, real change will only occur when public awareness is transformed into action.

We hope this book will give you the facts you need to make the case for children — to better argue that we need to pay more attention to the problems facing children in areas such as health, education, and economic and emotional well-being. We have included in this edition our vision for children in Connecticut. And we support this statement by spelling out some of the underlying beliefs upon which this vision is based. We have reprinted the results of our public opinion poll, as well.

As an update to last year's comprehensive look at children in our state, we have not repeated much of the general information about children in this update. Instead, we have focused on the sixteen measures of child well-being, and what each says about how kids are doing in our state.

Four indicators of children's well-being are new this year, and expand our knowledge of the status of Connecticut's children:

- The percentage of all children who receive Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) benefits, as a proxy measure for child poverty.
- The percentage of babies born whose mothers received late or no prenatal care during their pregnancy.
- The percentage of 8th and 10th grade students who reported using tobacco in the past thirty days.
- The percentage of 8th and 10th grade students who reported using alcohol in the past thirty days.

With the publication of this second annual data update, the KIDS 2000 initiative of the Connecticut Association for Human Services continues its campaign to help children and families. We hope this report makes you angry, and that reading it will inspire you to vote for politicians who support children and families, to advocate for more investment in kids' programs, to volunteer for a mentoring program, or simply to spend more time with your own children. We urge each of you to cherish and protect all of Connecticut's children as fiercly as you would your own.

Helen D. Ward
Acting Executive Director

# Our Vision for Connecticut's Children

Every child should have the opportunity to develop to his or her full potential. In order for this opportunity to be guaranteed to every child, the following broad goals must be met:

**Economic Security**

Ensure that all children grow up in economically stable families and have the opportunity to learn the necessary skills for earning a living wage.

4

**Health Care Access**

Provide affordable and timely health care so that all children are born healthy and grow up with quality medical care. This should include adequate nutrition, as well as health education and recreation programs to develop healthful lifestyles.

**Excellence in Education**

Guarantee that children have the care and support they need to enter school ready to learn, and that they receive a quality, comprehensive education that ensures their ability to develop into young adults who are literate, skilled, knowledgeable, and socially responsible.

**Emotional Well-Being**

Ensure that all children live in a safe home and neighborhood with stable, nurturing families who are knowledgeable about parenting and child development.

# Underlying Principles

In order to achieve this vision for Connecticut's children, every segment of society will have to do their part. We believe that:

**Families are the primary caregivers for children.** Families have the first responsibility for the physical and emotional well-being of children. Families, as first teachers, provide the most basic education for children, from early verbal language skills to values and ethics. But despite their best efforts, it is hard for some families to raise their children without help — particularly when a dramatic reshaping of our economy has changed the rules of the game for many parents. Given these new economic and social realities, some families will require more assistance than others.

**Communities are also responsible for the children in their midst.** Some entities within the community, such as schools, have clearly defined roles. Others, including churches and civic organizations, have a responsibility to help children directly and raise the consciousness of the whole community about children's needs. Of late, some employers and businesses have begun to consider children and family issues as they explore current and future workforce concerns.

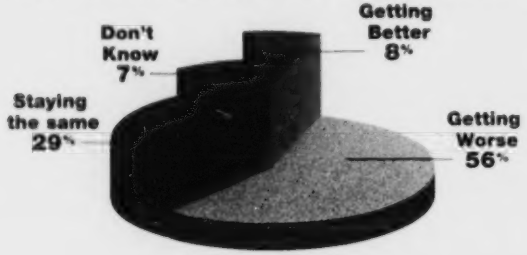
**Government's responsibility for children is to be the bootstrap that guarantees equality of opportunity.** Recognizing that not all families and communities will be equally well equipped to provide for children, government at all levels (local, state and federal) must help to balance the scales. The evidence is clear: investing in government programs that work for children can assure them all a fair start in life.

**Children must be given the opportunity to experience the richness of economic and ethnic diversity in their neighborhoods and in their schools.** Through government policies on housing and innovative efforts to promote school integration, we must begin to break down the barriers that separate children along ethnic, racial and economic lines.

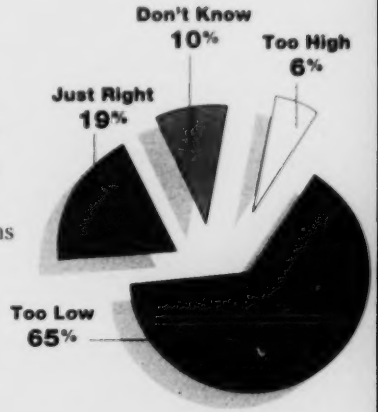
# University of Connecticut, Institute for Social Inquiry

Public opinion poll conducted October 20 to 25, 1994

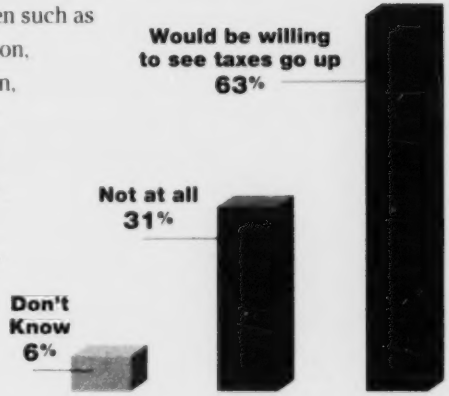
Do you think the quality of children's lives in Connecticut has been getting better, getting worse, or staying about the same?



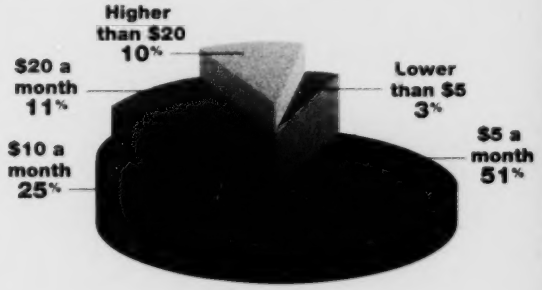

Do you think the Connecticut state government places too high a priority, or just the right priority on programs for children?




If the extra money was earmarked for programs for children such as early childhood education, health care and nutrition, would you be willing to see your own taxes go up five dollars a month, ten dollars a month, twenty dollars a month, or wouldn't you be willing to see your own state taxes increase at all?

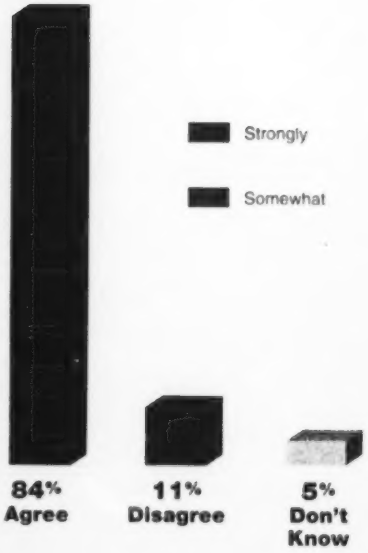



Of the 63% willing to see their taxes go up:

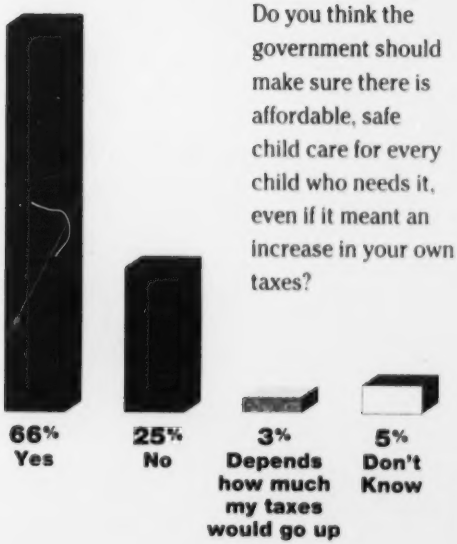



The full results of this survey were published in *Children in Connecticut: A Survey of Public Attitudes Toward Children in Our State*, Connecticut Association for Human Services, January, 1995.

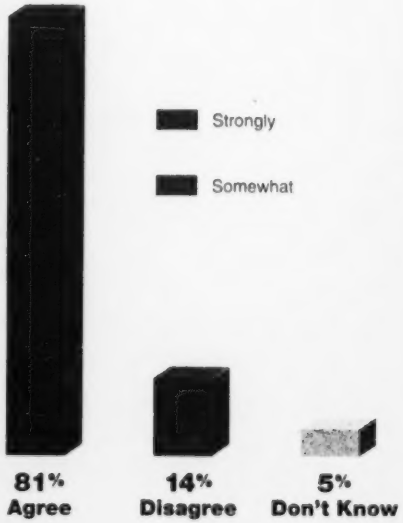
Do you strongly agree, agree somewhat, disagree somewhat or strongly disagree that spending money on children's programs now will save money in the long run on things like job training, welfare and prisons?



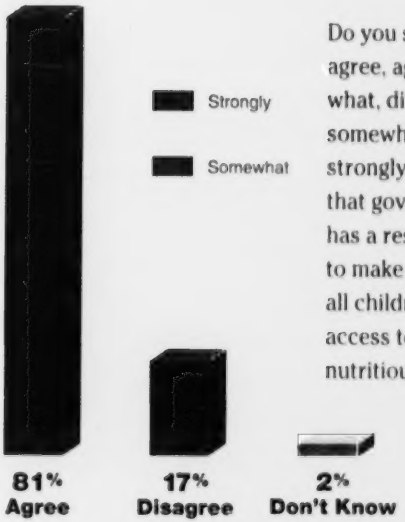

Do you think the government should make sure there is affordable, safe child care for every child who needs it, even if it meant an increase in your own taxes?




Do you strongly agree, agree somewhat, disagree somewhat or strongly disagree that making sure children and pregnant women are adequately covered should be a top priority in any program of health care reform?




Do you strongly agree, agree somewhat, disagree somewhat or strongly disagree that government has a responsibility to make sure that all children have access to a good nutritious diet?



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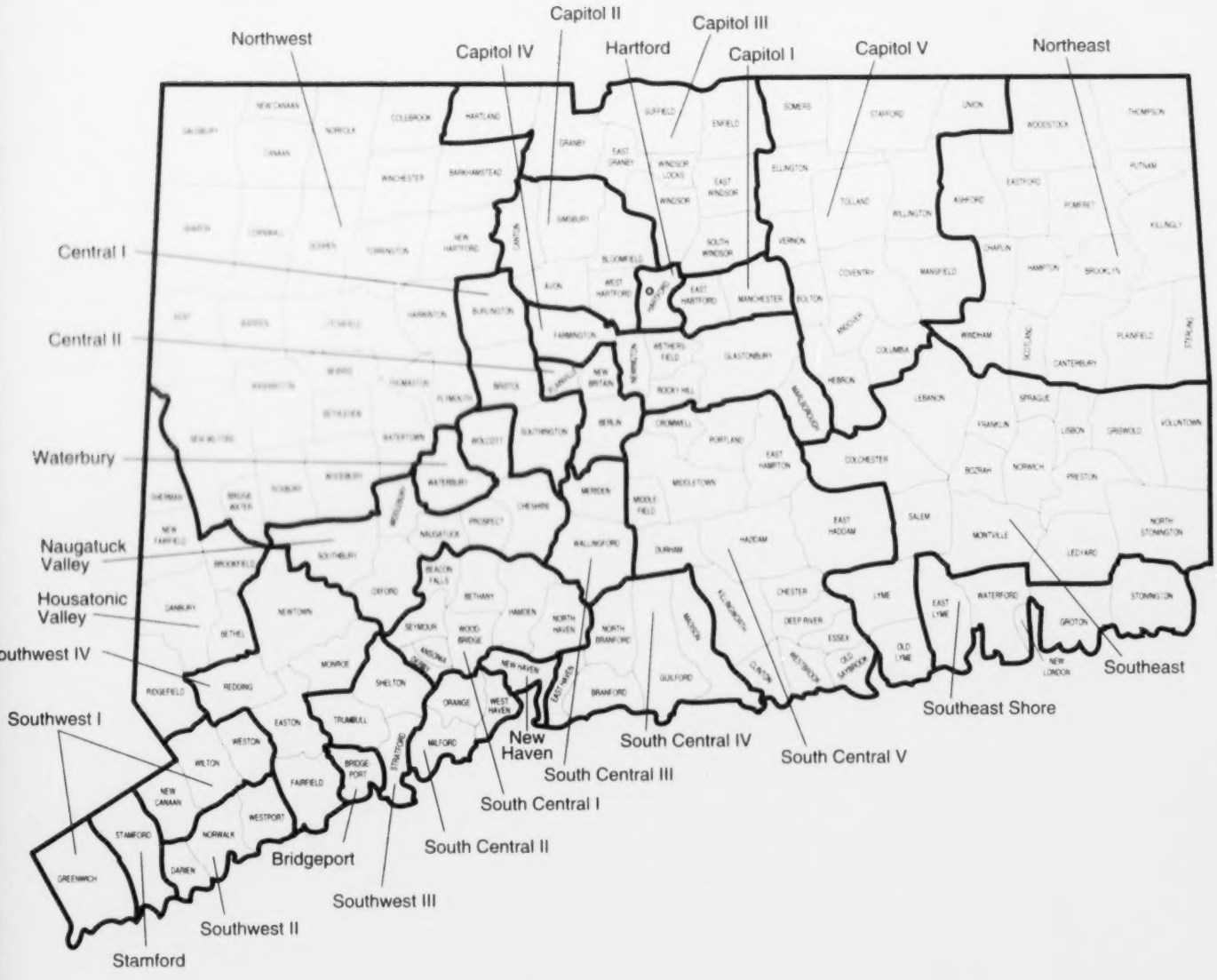
| Woodbury | Northwest |
| Woodstock | Northeast |

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# Region Index

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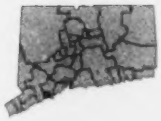
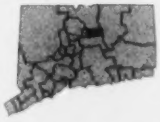
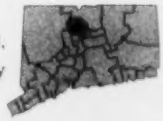
Bridgeport



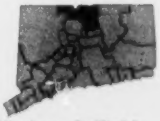
**Capitol I**
East Hartford
and Manchester



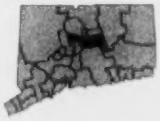
**Capitol II**
Avon, Bloomfield,
Canton, Simsbury
and
West Hartford



**Capitol III**
East Granby,
East Windsor,
Enfield, Granby,
Hartland, South Windsor, Suffield,
Windsor and Windsor Locks

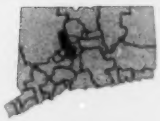


**Capitol IV**
Farmington,
Glastonbury,
Marlborough,
Newington,
Rocky Hill and Wethersfield

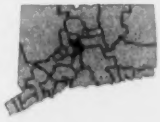


**Capitol V**
Andover, Bolton,
Columbia,
Coventry,
Ellington, Hebron, Mansfield,
Somers, Stafford, Tolland, Union,
Vernon and Willington

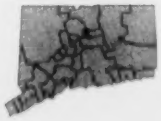
**Central I**
Bristol,
Burlington and
Southington



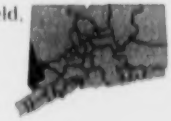
**Central II**
Berlin,
New Britain
and Plainville



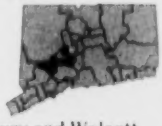
**Hartford**
Hartford



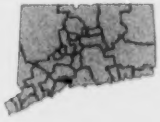
**Housatonic Valley**
Bethel, Brookfield,
Danbury,
New Fairfield,
Ridgefield and
Sherman



**Naugatuck Valley**
Cheshire,
Middlebury,
Naugatuck,
Oxford,
Prospect, Southbury and Wolcott



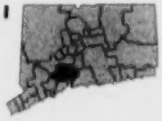
**New Haven**
New Haven



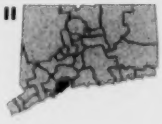
**Northeast**
Ashford, Brooklyn,
Canterbury,
Chaplin,
Eastford, Hampton, Killingly,
Plainfield, Pomfret, Putnam,
Scotland, Sterling, Thompson,
Windham and Woodstock

**Northwest**
Barkhamstead,
Bethlehem,
Bridgewater,
Canaan, Colebrook, Cornwall,
Goshen, Harwinton, Kent,
Litchfield, Morris, New Hartford,
New Milford, Norfolk, North
Canaan, Plymouth, Roxbury,
Salisbury, Sharon, Thomaston,
Torrington, Warren, Washington,
Watertown, Winchester and
Woodbury

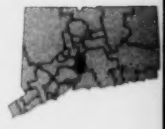
**South Central I**
Ansonia, Beacon
Falls, Bethany,
Derby, Hamden,
North Haven,
Seymour and Woodbridge



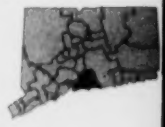
**South Central II**
Milford, Orange
and West Haven



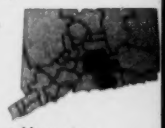
**South Central III**
Meriden and
Wallingford



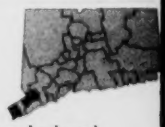
**South Central IV**
Branford,
East Haven,
Guilford,
Madison and
North Branford



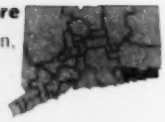
**South Central V**
Chester, Clinton,
Cromwell,
Deep River,
Durham,
East Haddam, East Hampton,
Essex, Haddam, Killingworth,
Middlefield, Middletown, Old
Saybrook, Portland and
Westbrook



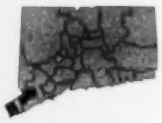
**Southeast**
Bozrah,
Colchester,
Franklin,
Griswold, Lebanon, Ledyard,
Lisbon, Lyme, Montville, North
Stonington, Norwich, Old Lyme,
Preston, Salem, Sprague and
Voluntown



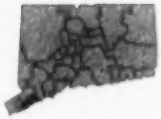
**Southeast Shore**
East Lyme, Groton, New London, Stonington and Waterford



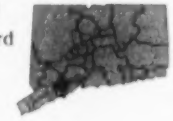
**Southwest I**
Greenwich, New Canaan, Weston and Wilton



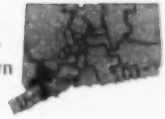
**Southwest II**
Darien, Norwalk and Westport



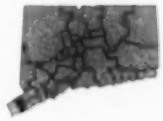
**Southwest III**
Shelton, Stratford and Trumbull



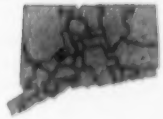
**Southwest IV**
Easton, Fairfield, Monroe, Newtown and Redding



**Stamford**
Stamford



**Waterbury**
Waterbury



# School District Exceptions

| Region | Students from Other Towns |
|---|---|
| **Capitol V** | Includes Ashford and Willington students who attend Region 19 and Marlborough students who attend Region 8 |
| **Central I** | Includes Harwinton students who attend Region 10 |
| **Housatonic Valley** | Includes Sherman students who attend Brookfield |
| **Northeast** | Includes Columbia and Willington students who attend Windham |
| **Northwest** | Includes Hartland students who attend Gilbert; Oxford students who attend Region 14; and Sherman students who attend New Milford |
| **South Central I** | Includes Oxford students who attend Seymour and Orange students who attend Region 5 |
| **Southeast** | Includes Canterbury students who attend Norwich or Griswold |
| **Southeast Shore** | Includes Salem students who attend East Lyme |

| Region | Regional School Districts |
|---|---|
| **Capitol V** | Region 8 |
| | Region 19 |
| **Central I** | Region 10 |
| **Naugatuck Valley** | Region 15 |
| | Region 16 |
| **Northeast** | Region 11 |
| **Northwest** | Region 1 |
| | Region 6 |
| | Region 7 |
| | Region 12 |
| | Region 14 |
| **South Central I** | Region 5 |
| **South Central V** | Region 4 |
| | Region 13 |
| | Region 17 |
| **Southeast** | Region 18 |
| **Southwest IV** | Region 9 |

| Region | Vocational-Technical Schools |
|---|---|
| **Bridgeport** | Bullard-Havens |
| **Capitol I** | Howell Cheney |
| **Central II** | E.C. Goodwin |
| **Hartford** | A.I. Prince |
| **Housatonic Valley** | Henry Abbott |
| **Northeast** | H.H. Ellis |
| **Northwest** | Oliver Wolcott |
| **South Central I** | Eli Whitney |
| | Emmett O'Brien |
| **South Central II** | Platt |
| **South Central III** | H.C. Wilcox |
| **South Central V** | Vinal |
| **Southeast** | Norwich |
| **Southeast Shore** | E.T. Grasso |
| **Stamford** | J.M. Wright |
| **Waterbury** | W.F. Kaynor |

| Region | Private/Public Schools |
|---|---|
| **Northeast** | Woodstock Academy |
| **Northwest** | Gilbert School |
| **Southeast** | Norwich Free Academy |

Note: These exceptions affect the data concerning Connecticut Mastery Test results, high school dropouts and alcohol and tobacco usage. For more information see Methodology, page 72.



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## Number of Children and Percent of Total Population — 1970, 1980, 1990

| REGION NAME | 1970 Number | 1970 Percent | 1980 Number | 1980 Percent | 1990 Number | 1990 Percent | 1970-1990 % Change In Rate |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Northwest | 49,000 | 34.0 | 42,643 | 27.2 | 40,719 | 23.4 | -31 |
| Housatonic Valley | 36,278 | 37.0 | 36,569 | 29.7 | 31,826 | 23.8 | -36 |
| **Stamford** | 35,903 | 33.0 | 25,053 | 24.5 | 21,773 | 20.1 | -39 |
| Southwest I | 33,619 | 34.2 | 26,469 | 26.2 | 22,217 | 22.0 | -36 |
| Southwest II | 44,202 | 34.8 | 31,855 | 26.1 | 25,128 | 20.8 | -40 |
| **Bridgeport** | 47,276 | 30.2 | 39,803 | 27.9 | 36,992 | 26.1 | -14 |
| Southwest III | 37,107 | 34.3 | 30,038 | 26.2 | 25,325 | 21.7 | -37 |
| Southwest IV | 33,441 | 34.9 | 27,687 | 27.4 | 23,864 | 22.7 | -35 |
| **Waterbury** | 34,354 | 31.8 | 26,678 | 25.8 | 25,561 | 23.5 | -26 |
| Naugatuck Valley | 28,288 | 35.8 | 26,693 | 28.1 | 26,146 | 24.1 | -33 |
| South Central I | 43,417 | 32.6 | 32,162 | 24.0 | 28,721 | 20.9 | -36 |
| **New Haven** | 39,246 | 28.5 | 31,863 | 25.3 | 30,936 | 23.7 | -17 |
| South Central II | 39,641 | 33.8 | 29,247 | 24.9 | 25,131 | 21.5 | -36 |
| South Central III | 31,878 | 34.8 | 25,140 | 26.6 | 23,517 | 23.4 | -33 |
| South Central IV | 28,573 | 36.6 | 25,171 | 27.6 | 22,606 | 22.1 | -39 |
| South Central V | 38,746 | 33.7 | 33,748 | 26.2 | 31,401 | 21.9 | -35 |
| Central I | 33,346 | 36.8 | 28,188 | 28.2 | 24,524 | 23.1 | -37 |
| Central II | 34,790 | 30.4 | 23,689 | 22.5 | 23,375 | 21.3 | -30 |
| **Hartford** | 48,353 | 30.6 | 39,530 | 29.0 | 38,390 | 27.5 | -10 |
| Capitol I | 34,245 | 32.4 | 24,779 | 24.2 | 20,992 | 20.6 | -37 |
| Capitol II | 38,867 | 32.7 | 29,181 | 24.3 | 25,984 | 21.0 | -36 |
| Capitol III | 51,183 | 40.2 | 36,453 | 28.3 | 33,495 | 23.1 | -42 |
| Capitol IV | 34,267 | 33.6 | 27,992 | 24.4 | 25,583 | 20.4 | -39 |
| Capitol V | 35,791 | 34.6 | 30,171 | 26.4 | 29,006 | 22.5 | -35 |
| Northeast | 29,070 | 34.4 | 26,750 | 29.0 | 26,363 | 25.7 | -25 |
| Southeast | 41,589 | 36.0 | 35,051 | 29.1 | 32,940 | 25.1 | -30 |
| Southeast Shore | 38,532 | 33.6 | 30,316 | 25.7 | 27,066 | 21.8 | -35 |
| **CONNECTICUT** | 1,021,002 | 33.7 | 822,919 | 26.5 | 749,581 | 22.8 | -32 |

Sources: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Census of Population and Housing, 1970, 1980* and *1990.*

## Racial/Ethnic Background of Connecticut's Children — 1990

| REGION NAME | WHITE | | BLACK | | ALL OTHER RACES | | HISPANIC-ORIGIN | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| Northwest | 39,488 | 97.0 | 472 | 1.2 | 759 | 1.9 | 607 | 1.5 |
| Housatonic Valley | 28,674 | 90.1 | 1,289 | 4.1 | 1,863 | 5.9 | 1,759 | 5.5 |
| **Stamford** | 14,139 | 64.9 | 5,908 | 27.1 | 1,726 | 7.9 | 2,780 | 12.8 |
| Southwest I | 20,695 | 93.1 | 413 | 1.9 | 1,109 | 5.0 | 792 | 3.6 |
| Southwest II | 20,142 | 80.2 | 3,483 | 13.9 | 1,503 | 6.0 | 2,465 | 9.8 |
| **Bridgeport** | 16,643 | 45.0 | 12,617 | 34.1 | 7,732 | 20.9 | 14,134 | 38.2 |
| Southwest III | 23,043 | 91.0 | 1,468 | 5.8 | 814 | 3.2 | 1,016 | 4.0 |
| Southwest IV | 23,044 | 96.6 | 242 | 1.0 | 578 | 2.4 | 576 | 2.4 |
| **Waterbury** | 17,722 | 69.3 | 4,618 | 18.1 | 3,221 | 12.6 | 5,781 | 22.6 |
| Naugatuck Valley | 25,103 | 96.0 | 432 | 1.7 | 611 | 2.3 | 615 | 2.4 |
| South Central I | 25,771 | 89.7 | 2,017 | 7.0 | 933 | 3.2 | 846 | 2.9 |
| **New Haven** | 10,530 | 34.0 | 15,969 | 51.6 | 4,437 | 14.3 | 6,692 | 21.6 |
| South Central II | 22,046 | 87.7 | 2,236 | 8.9 | 849 | 3.4 | 973 | 3.9 |
| South Central III | 20,845 | 88.6 | 1,009 | 4.3 | 1,663 | 7.1 | 3,503 | 14.9 |
| South Central IV | 21,978 | 97.2 | 226 | 1.0 | 402 | 1.8 | 430 | 1.9 |
| South Central V | 28,520 | 90.8 | 1,998 | 6.4 | 883 | 2.8 | 1,078 | 3.4 |
| Central I | 23,431 | 95.5 | 538 | 2.2 | 555 | 2.3 | 795 | 3.2 |
| Central II | 17,914 | 76.6 | 1,946 | 8.3 | 3,515 | 15.0 | 5,217 | 22.3 |
| **Hartford** | 9,487 | 24.7 | 16,978 | 44.2 | 11,925 | 31.1 | 17,930 | 46.7 |
| Capitol I | 17,716 | 84.4 | 2,087 | 9.9 | 1,189 | 5.7 | 1,409 | 6.7 |
| Capitol II | 22,147 | 85.2 | 2,701 | 10.4 | 1,136 | 4.4 | 947 | 3.6 |
| Capitol III | 30,470 | 91.0 | 1,911 | 5.7 | 1,114 | 3.3 | 855 | 2.6 |
| Capitol IV | 24,236 | 94.7 | 457 | 1.8 | 890 | 3.5 | 697 | 2.7 |
| Capitol V | 27,684 | 95.4 | 479 | 1.7 | 843 | 2.9 | 612 | 2.1 |
| Northeast | 24,709 | 93.7 | 333 | 1.3 | 1,321 | 5.0 | 1,796 | 6.8 |
| Southeast | 30,820 | 93.6 | 1,115 | 3.4 | 1,005 | 3.1 | 931 | 2.8 |
| Southeast Shore | 22,607 | 83.5 | 2,581 | 9.5 | 1,878 | 6.9 | 2,105 | 7.8 |
| **CONNECTICUT** | 609,604 | 81.3 | 85,523 | 11.4 | 54,454 | 7.3 | 77,341 | 10.3 |

Note: People of Hispanic-origin may be of any race.

Sources: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Census of Population and Housing, 1990.*

## Children Living Below the Federal Poverty Level — 1979, 1989

| REGION NAME | 1979 Number | 1979 Percent | 1989 Number | 1989 Percent | 1979-1989 % Change in Rate |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Northwest | 2,386 | 5.7 | 1,657 | 4.2 | -27 |
| Housatonic Valley | 2,078 | 5.7 | 1,393 | 4.4 | -22 |
| **Stamford** | 3,122 | 12.6 | 2,141 | 9.9 | -21 |
| Southwest I | 603 | 2.3 | 560 | 2.5 | 10 |
| Southwest II | 2,399 | 7.6 | 1,495 | 6.1 | -20 |
| **Bridgeport** | **13,370** | **34.0** | **10,436** | **29.0** | **-15** |
| Southwest III | 1,519 | 5.1 | 824 | 3.3 | -36 |
| Southwest IV | 984 | 3.6 | 562 | 2.4 | -34 |
| **Waterbury** | **5,960** | **22.6** | **5,177** | **20.6** | **-9** |
| Naugatuck Valley | 1,683 | 6.4 | 725 | 2.8 | -56 |
| South Central I | 1,947 | 6.1 | 1,584 | 5.6 | -8 |
| **New Haven** | **11,001** | **35.3** | **9,927** | **33.8** | **-4** |
| South Central II | 2,243 | 7.8 | 1,442 | 5.8 | -25 |
| South Central III | 2,091 | 8.4 | 2,029 | 8.6 | 3 |
| South Central IV | 1,402 | 5.6 | 638 | 2.9 | -49 |
| South Central V | 2,565 | 7.8 | 1,716 | 5.6 | -28 |
| Central I | 1,695 | 6.1 | 1,040 | 4.3 | -29 |
| **Central II** | **3,361** | **14.4** | **4,189** | **18.3** | **27** |
| **Hartford** | **15,104** | **39.3** | **16,054** | **43.6** | **11** |
| Capitol I | 1,784 | 7.3 | 1,333 | 6.5 | -11 |
| Capitol II | 904 | 3.1 | 667 | 2.6 | -17 |
| Capitol III | 1,660 | 4.6 | 758 | 2.3 | -50 |
| Capitol IV | 1,079 | 3.9 | 588 | 2.3 | -40 |
| Capitol V | 1,644 | 5.5 | 1,228 | 4.3 | -22 |
| **Northeast** | **2,964** | **11.4** | **2,953** | **11.4** | **1** |
| Southeast | 3,563 | 10.4 | 3,012 | 9.4 | -10 |
| Southeast Shore | 3,495 | 11.8 | 2,444 | 9.2 | -22 |
| **CONNECTICUT** | 92,606 | 11.4 | 76,572 | 10.4 | -9 |

☐ = Worse than state-wide rate.

Sources: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Census of Population and Housing, 1980* and *1990*.
Note: The census collects income information from the previous year.



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## Family Setting of Connecticut's Children — 1990

| REGION NAME | TWO-PARENT FAMILIES Number | Percent | SINGLE-PARENT FAMILIES Number | Percent | CHILDREN LIVING IN OTHER SITUATIONS Number | Percent |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Northwest | 32,939 | 80.9 | 5,256 | 12.9 | 2,524 | 6.2 |
| Housatonic Valley | 26,103 | 82.0 | 3,915 | 12.3 | 1,808 | 5.7 |
| **Stamford** | **14,789** | **67.9** | **4,719** | **21.7** | **2,265** | **10.4** |
| Southwest I | 19,241 | 86.6 | 2,054 | 9.2 | 922 | 4.1 |
| Southwest II | 19,088 | 76.0 | 3,953 | 15.7 | 2,087 | 8.3 |
| **Bridgeport** | **17,381** | **47.0** | **14,569** | **39.4** | **5,042** | **13.6** |
| Southwest III | 20,705 | 81.8 | 2,867 | 11.3 | 1,753 | 6.9 |
| Southwest IV | 20,740 | 86.9 | 2,026 | 8.5 | 1,098 | 4.6 |
| **Waterbury** | **15,208** | **59.5** | **8,022** | **31.4** | **2,331** | **9.1** |
| Naugatuck Valley | 22,106 | 84.5 | 2,610 | 10.0 | 1,430 | 5.5 |
| South Central I | 22,814 | 79.4 | 4,042 | 14.1 | 1,865 | 6.5 |
| **New Haven** | **11,951** | **38.6** | **14,359** | **46.4** | **4,626** | **15.0** |
| South Central II | 18,957 | 75.4 | 4,259 | 16.9 | 1,915 | 7.6 |
| South Central III | 17,325 | 73.7 | 4,800 | 20.4 | 1,392 | 5.9 |
| South Central IV | 18,586 | 82.2 | 2,610 | 11.5 | 1,410 | 6.2 |
| South Central V | 24,233 | 77.2 | 4,704 | 15.0 | 2,464 | 7.8 |
| Central I | 19,676 | 80.2 | 3,581 | 14.6 | 1,267 | 5.2 |
| **Central II** | **15,167** | **64.9** | **6,350** | **27.2** | **1,858** | **7.9** |
| **Hartford** | **11,638** | **30.3** | **21,463** | **55.9** | **5,289** | **13.8** |
| **Capitol I** | **14,858** | **70.8** | **4,650** | **22.2** | **1,484** | **7.1** |
| Capitol II | 21,656 | 83.3 | 3,007 | 11.6 | 1,321 | 5.1 |
| Capitol III | 27,429 | 81.9 | 3,881 | 11.6 | 2,185 | 6.5 |
| Capitol IV | 21,550 | 84.2 | 2,911 | 11.4 | 1,122 | 4.4 |
| Capitol V | 23,784 | 82.0 | 3,731 | 12.9 | 1,491 | 5.1 |
| Northeast | 19,348 | 73.4 | 5,233 | 19.8 | 1,782 | 6.8 |
| Southeast | 25,569 | 77.6 | 5,263 | 16.0 | 2,108 | 6.4 |
| Southeast Shore | 20,353 | 75.2 | 4,867 | 18.0 | 1,846 | 6.8 |
| **CONNECTICUT** | 543,194 | 72.5 | 149,702 | 20.0 | 56,685 | 7.6 |

☐ = Lower percentage of children living in two-parent families than state-wide rate.

Sources: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Census of Population and Housing, 1990.*

# Children Receiving AFDC Benefits

There are few local measures of child poverty other than the national census conducted every ten years. The number of children who receive Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) benefits is the best measure available in Connecticut to supplement the poverty data from the 1990 census.

From the census we know that in Connecticut, children are almost twice as likely to be poor as adults and that Hartford has the sixth highest child poverty rate in the nation. Over the past 20 years, Connecticut has seen its children get poorer, while the income of its elderly has grown. We know that our youngest children are more likely to live in poverty than older children. We know that children living with only their mother are sixteen times more likely to be poor that those living with two parents.

Although Connecticut is considered to be a wealthy state, there are children in every town living below a subsistence level. Poverty in childhood places children at risk for many other problems, including poor mental and physical health, school failure, teenage childbearing, child abuse and neglect, crime, and delinquency. The data throughout this book is testament to the link between growing up in poverty and experiencing the other problems examined here, such as infant mortality, child deaths, teen violence and teen pregnancy. *Every year* we tolerate the current child poverty level will cost the nation an estimated $36 billion to $177 billion in reduced future worker productivity and employment according to the Children's Defense Fund.

On average, from 1992 to 1994, one in seven children in Connecticut relied on AFDC. These children were disproportionately concentrated in Connecticut's four largest cities — more than half of the AFDC caseload (55%) live in Hartford, New Haven, Bridgeport or Waterbury. The effects of the continuing recession can be seen in the rising number of children receiving AFDC benefits, which increased 5.3 percent statewide from 1992 to 1994.

The 108,447 children supported by AFDC in Connecticut are living far below the poverty level. The average family of three on AFDC receives a basic grant of $581 per month. This amount is less than 60% of the federal poverty level, which is $1,027 per month for a family of three. Even with food stamps and housing assistance, a family on public support is still living below the official poverty level.

Note: This is a new indicator this year, not included in last year's book. The numbers shown here are total number of children receiving benefits on June 30th of that year. It is a snapshot in time and does not represent the total number of children who received benefits at any time during that year. The annual average number is calculated by adding the number of children receiving benefits on June 30th of each year, and dividing by three. The annual average rate is calculated by dividing the annual average number by the total number of children in that region. The number of children used to calculate the rate is taken from the 1990 census. The estimate of the costs of child poverty is based upon a direct estimate of the total impact of childhood poverty on future annual earnings including effects on work hours and unemployment and effects related to quality of schooling, poor health and other factors.

## Children Receiving AFDC Benefits — 1992-1994
## (Aid to Families with Dependent Children)

| REGION NAME | 1992 Number | 1993 Number | 1994 Number | 1992-94 ANNUAL AVERAGE Number | Rate |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Northwest | 1,821 | 1,849 | 2,034 | 1,901 | 4.7 |
| Housatonic Valley | 2,101 | 2,085 | 2,200 | 2,129 | 6.7 |
| **Stamford** | 2,924 | 3,036 | 3,146 | 3,035 | 13.9 |
| Southwest I | 279 | 241 | 308 | 276 | 1.2 |
| Southwest II | 2,299 | 2,302 | 2,369 | 2,323 | 9.2 |
| **Bridgeport** | **13,551** | **13,566** | **13,571** | **13,563** | **36.7** |
| Southwest III | 1,039 | 1,115 | 1,163 | 1,106 | 4.4 |
| Southwest IV | 321 | 361 | 365 | 349 | 1.5 |
| **Waterbury** | **7,724** | **8,102** | **8,280** | **8,035** | **31.4** |
| Naugatuck Valley | 843 | 942 | 945 | 910 | 3.5 |
| South Central I | 1,963 | 2,067 | 2,316 | 2,115 | 7.4 |
| **New Haven** | **13,793** | **13,820** | **14,060** | **13,891** | **44.9** |
| South Central II | 2,423 | 2,575 | 2,812 | 2,603 | 10.4 |
| **South Central III** | **3,428** | **3,640** | **3,951** | **3,673** | **15.6** |
| South Central IV | 827 | 878 | 938 | 881 | 3.9 |
| South Central V | 1,887 | 1,982 | 2,133 | 2,001 | 6.4 |
| Central I | 1,689 | 1,853 | 2,038 | 1,860 | 7.6 |
| **Central II** | **5,274** | **5,606** | **6,102** | **5,661** | **24.2** |
| **Hartford** | **23,128** | **23,258** | **22,664** | **23,017** | **60.0** |
| **Capitol I** | **2,507** | **3,077** | **3,545** | **3,043** | **14.5** |
| Capitol II | 951 | 1,104 | 1,248 | 1,101 | 4.2 |
| Capitol III | 1,267 | 1,417 | 1,530 | 1,405 | 4.2 |
| Capitol IV | 586 | 640 | 697 | 641 | 2.5 |
| Capitol V | 1,345 | 1,409 | 1,516 | 1,423 | 4.9 |
| Northeast | 3,429 | 3,419 | 2,748 | 3,199 | 12.1 |
| Southeast | 2,603 | 2,727 | 2,726 | 2,685 | 8.2 |
| Southeast Shore | 3,029 | 2,987 | 3,042 | 3,019 | 11.2 |
| **CONNECTICUT** | 103,031 | 106,058 | 108,447 | 105,845 | 14.1 |

**Bold** = Worse than state-wide rate.

Sources: Chart data from unpublished data from the Connecticut Department of Social Services. Text also includes information from the Children's Defense Fund, *Wasting America's Future*, 1994, and *City Child Poverty Data from 1990 Census*, August, 1992; U.S. Bureau of the Census, Census of Population 1970, Table 58; general effects of poverty from National Commission on Children, *Beyond Rhetoric*, 1993.



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# Low Birthweight Rate

In 1991, 6.9% of all babies born in Connecticut had a low birthweight (under 2500 grams, about 5 1/2 pounds). This translates to 3,349 of the almost 50,000 babies born that year. During the last part of the 1980s, there was a steady worsening of this rate. After some improvement in 1990, the rate worsened again in 1991.

Low birthweight is a measure of the immediate risk to a newborn; low birthweight babies account for about 60% of all infant deaths. It is also a measure of future risks to the child; low birthweight babies who survive are about three times more likely to experience serious health and developmental problems, such as sight and hearing deficiencies, chronic respiratory problems and learning difficulties. These children may require special medical and educational services throughout their lives.

Although researchers do not know all the factors that cause low birthweight, the health of the mother and the care she receives when pregnant are the two most important factors for a healthy baby. Smoking, inadequate nutrition, alcohol or other drug use, and stress during pregnancy all increase the likelihood that a mother will have a low birthweight baby. Similarly, mothers who receive late or infrequent prenatal care are also much more likely to have a low birthweight baby.

In our state, black babies are more than twice as likely to be born at a low birthweight (14.4%) as white babies (5.3%). Hispanic babies also have a higher percentage of low birthweight (8.2%) than non-Hispanics (6.6%).

Certain areas of the state have higher rates of low birthweight than the state as a whole. Connecticut's five major cities, as well as the Central II region, have rates higher than the state average. In Hartford, 12.7% of babies are born with low birthweight, nearly twice the state average. Not only are the rates higher than average in these regions, the rates also got worse during the late 1980s. Only nine of the 27 regions showed an improvement during this time period, most markedly in the Housatonic Valley and Naugatuck Valley regions.

Note: The annual average number used here is the total number of babies weighing less than 2500 grams born during a three-year time period, divided by three. The annual average rate is calculated by dividing the number of low birthweight births by the total number of births in that region over a three- year time period, then multiplying that by 1,000 to obtain a low birthweight rate per 1,000 births.

## Low Birthweight Rate — 1984-86, 1989-91
## (per 1,000 births)

| REGION NAME | 1984-1986 ANNUAL AVERAGE Number | Rate | 1989-1991 ANNUAL AVERAGE Number | Rate | % Change in Rate | Better or Worse |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Northwest | 102 | 49.9 | 130 | 55.0 | 10 | − |
| Housatonic Valley | 100 | 58.0 | 101 | 49.0 | -16 | + |
| **Stamford** | **90** | **61.0** | **145** | **75.9** | **25** | − |
| Southwest I | 35 | 41.9 | 48 | 43.0 | 3 | − |
| Southwest II | 98 | 62.6 | 119 | 63.9 | 2 | − |
| **Bridgeport** | **248** | **89.9** | **296** | **98.3** | **9** | − |
| Southwest III | 71 | 56.1 | 78 | 55.1 | -2 | + |
| Southwest IV | 52 | 44.8 | 56 | 45.1 | 1 | − |
| **Waterbury** | **139** | **81.7** | **175** | **83.6** | **2** | − |
| Naugatuck Valley | 72 | 59.6 | 68 | 49.1 | -18 | + |
| South Central I | 94 | 57.1 | 103 | 56.8 | -1 | + |
| **New Haven** | **235** | **106.6** | **265** | **107.7** | **1** | − |
| South Central II | 89 | 55.8 | 104 | 64.0 | 15 | − |
| South Central III | 83 | 58.2 | 90 | 55.9 | -4 | + |
| South Central IV | 59 | 51.7 | 66 | 49.5 | -4 | + |
| South Central V | 99 | 56.5 | 110 | 54.5 | -4 | + |
| Central I | 83 | 60.8 | 90 | 60.9 | 0 | O |
| **Central II** | **109** | **74.4** | **128** | **76.4** | **3** | − |
| **Hartford** | **332** | **116.2** | **404** | **127.4** | **10** | − |
| Capitol I | 77 | 59.3 | 89 | 61.4 | 4 | − |
| Capitol II | 68 | 55.2 | 73 | 54.1 | -2 | + |
| Capitol III | 98 | 56.1 | 115 | 56.8 | 1 | − |
| Capitol IV | 58 | 47.5 | 76 | 53.1 | 12 | − |
| Capitol V | 83 | 50.9 | 89 | 51.9 | 2 | − |
| Northeast | 89 | 64.3 | 94 | 63.1 | -2 | + |
| Southeast | 109 | 57.1 | 115 | 58.2 | 2 | − |
| Southeast Shore | 102 | 54.2 | 117 | 58.5 | 8 | − |
| **CONNECTICUT** | 2,873 | 66.1 | 3,342 | 68.1 | 3 | − |

☐ = Worse than state-wide rate.

Sources: Chart data from the Connecticut Department of Public Health and Addiction Services, unpublished data, and *Registration Reports*, 1983 through 1990. Text also includes information from the Institute of Medicine, *Preventing Low Birthweight*, 1985; Schorr, L.B., *Within Our Reach: Breaking the Cycle of Disadvantage*, 1988; National Commission on Children, *Beyond Rhetoric*, 1993.



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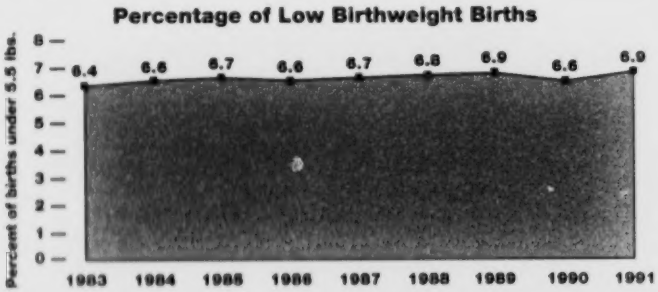
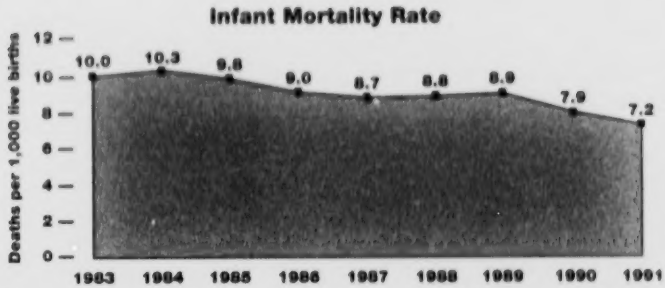
# Infant Mortality

The infant mortality rate compares the number of children who die before their first birthday with the number of live births. In 1991, the infant mortality rate was 7.2 per 1,000 live births (or 0.72%).

This continues a steady but slow decline from 1983, when the rate was 10 per 1,000 births. State officials attribute this increase to improvements in expensive medical technologies used to keep premature and low birthweight babies alive, as well as to improvements in access to preventive health care for infants and prenatal care for women of child-bearing age.

However, this progress has not been even across the state. When compared to the mid-1980s, 22 of the 27 regions showed an improvement in infant mortality rates, but four regions became worse. The Southwest IV region had the largest improvement during this time period, with a 56% decease in rates. The Capitol IV region had the worst change in this period, with their infant mortality rates almost doubling.




Note: The annual average infant deaths shown here is the total number of babies who die before their first birthday over a three year period, divided by three. The annual average rate is the total number of infant deaths over three years, divided by the total number of live births over the same three years, then multiplied by 1,000 to obtain an infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births.

## Infant Mortality Rate — 1984-86, 1989-91
## (per 1,000 live births)

| REGION NAME | 1984-1986 ANNUAL AVERAGE Deaths | Rate | 1989-1991 ANNUAL AVERAGE Deaths | Rate | % Change In Rate | Better or Worse |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Northwest | 12 | 6.0 | 13 | 5.6 | -6 | + |
| Housatonic Valley | 11 | 6.1 | 12 | 5.9 | -4 | + |
| **Stamford** | 12 | 7.7 | 13 | 6.8 | -11 | + |
| Southwest I | 6 | 6.7 | 5 | 4.4 | -34 | + |
| Southwest II | 13 | 7.9 | 13 | 6.5 | -17 | + |
| **Bridgeport** | **37** | **13.4** | **41** | **13.5** | **1** | **-** |
| Southwest III | 11 | 8.4 | 7 | 5.2 | -38 | + |
| Southwest IV | 11 | 9.2 | 5 | 4.0 | -56 | + |
| **Waterbury** | **20** | **11.8** | **20** | **9.7** | **-17** | **+** |
| Naugatuck Valley | 9 | 7.2 | 11 | 8.1 | 14 | - |
| South Central I | 14 | 8.5 | 10 | 5.5 | -35 | + |
| **New Haven** | **39** | **17.5** | **32** | **13.0** | **-26** | **+** |
| South Central II | 13 | 8.2 | 9 | 5.7 | -30 | + |
| South Central III | 11 | 7.9 | 10 | 6.4 | -19 | + |
| South Central IV | 7 | 6.1 | 10 | 7.2 | 18 | - |
| South Central V | 13 | 7.2 | 12 | 5.9 | -18 | + |
| Central I | 9 | 6.3 | 9 | 6.3 | 0 | o |
| **Central II** | **18** | **12.3** | **14** | **8.4** | **-32** | **+** |
| **Hartford** | **52** | **18.0** | **48** | **15.1** | **-16** | **+** |
| Capitol I | 12 | 9.0 | 12 | 8.5 | -5 | + |
| Capitol II | 8 | 6.5 | 8 | 5.9 | -9 | + |
| Capitol III | 19 | 10.7 | 13 | 6.4 | -40 | + |
| Capitol IV | 6 | 4.7 | 13 | 9.3 | 99 | - |
| Capitol V | 15 | 9.2 | 10 | 5.9 | -36 | + |
| Northeast | 14 | 10.4 | 11 | 7.2 | -31 | + |
| Southeast | 17 | 8.9 | 14 | 7.1 | -20 | + |
| **Southeast Shore** | **19** | **10.3** | **19** | **9.3** | **-9** | **+** |
| CONNECTICUT | 425 | 9.7 | 396 | 8.0 | -18 | + |

□ = Worse than state-wide rate.

Sources: Chart data from the Connecticut Department of Public Health and Addiction Services, unpublished data, and *Registration Reports*, 1983 through 1990.



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# Late or No Prenatal Care

More than one of every seven babies born in our state (13.7%) in 1991 were born to mothers who received late or no prenatal care (care beginning after the first three months, or trimester, of pregnancy). Yet early prenatal care is a cost-effective means to reduce problems later in life which are associated with early birth and health problems. The Institute of Medicine estimates that for every $1 invested in prenatal care, $3.38 will be saved in expenditures for the care of low birthweight babies in their first year of life.

The babies of women who receive early prenatal care have lower risks of low birthweight, infant illness, and infant mortality. Women who do not receive routine care are approximately three times as likely to deliver low birthweight infants as those who do. The positive effects of early care are greatest for those women who are at the highest risk of poor birth outcomes: black women, women of Hispanic origin, poor women, very young women, and poorly educated women. Unfortunately, these women are also the least likely to receive that care. Barriers to seeking prenatal care include a lack of knowledge about the importance of care and a lack of health care insurance and access.

Note: This is a new indicator this year, not included in last year's book. The annual average number shown here is the total number of births with late or no prenatal care over a three year period, divided by three. The annual average rate is the total number of births with late or no prenatal care over three years, divided by the total number of births where the status of prenatal care has been determined. The denominator in 1989 and 1990 in this chart was determined by multiplying the rate of late or no prenatal care by the number of births with late or no prenatal care. Because the rate was not calculated for towns with four or fewer such births, the denominator for these towns was determined based on the best possible estimate, based on county and state level totals. This method leaves the minute chance that the actual rate could vary up to 0.07 percent from the average rate shown here.

## Births with Late or No Prenatal Care — 1989-91

| REGION NAME | 1989-1991 ANNUAL AVERAGE Number | Percent |
|---|---|---|
| Northwest | 307 | 13.8 |
| Housatonic Valley | 154 | 7.9 |
| **Stamford** | **415** | **23.1** |
| Southwest I | 82 | 7.9 |
| **Southwest II** | **310** | **17.8** |
| **Bridgeport** | **595** | **25.6** |
| Southwest III | 97 | 8.2 |
| Southwest IV | 65 | 6.0 |
| **Waterbury** | **686** | **27.9** |
| Naugatuck Valley | 189 | 14.8 |
| South Central I | 196 | 12.3 |
| **New Haven** | **572** | **31.9** |
| South Central II | 176 | 12.5 |
| South Central III | 221 | 15.0 |
| South Central IV | 87 | 7.5 |
| South Central V | 182 | 9.5 |
| Central I | 137 | 10.4 |
| Central II | 178 | 11.3 |
| **Hartford** | **580** | **22.4** |
| Capitol I | 128 | 9.7 |
| Capitol II | 61 | 4.7 |
| Capitol III | 124 | 6.4 |
| Capitol IV | 55 | 4.0 |
| Capitol V | 127 | 7.8 |
| **Northeast** | **225** | **15.9** |
| **Southeast** | **277** | **15.8** |
| **Southeast Shore** | **391** | **20.2** |
| **CONNECTICUT** | 6,617 | 15.1 |

■ = Worse than state-wide rate.

Sources: Chart data from the Connecticut Department of Public Health and Addiction Services, unpublished data, and *Registration Reports*, 1989 and 1990. Text also includes information from the Institute of Medicine, *Preventing Low Birthweight*, 1985; and National Commission on Children, *Beyond Rhetoric*, 1993.



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# Births to Teenage Mothers

There are three important ways to look at teen pregnancy. One is to look at the absolute number of teen births. Another is to compare this number to the total number of births to mothers of all ages in that year — this would tell us something about the risks to that generation of babies. The third way to look at teen pregnancy is to compare the number of teen births to the number of teenage girls, the "teen birth rate" — this would tell us something about the sexual activity and risk of teen pregnancy among teenage girls.

The chart on the right displays the first two of these measures, which focuses on the risk to our youngest generation. Research indicates that children of teen mothers are more likely to grow up poor, relying on public assistance. They are also at greater risk of lower intellectual and academic achievement, behavior problems, and early childbearing than are children of older mothers.

Of most concern in this chart is the contrast between the increase in the total number of teen births during this time period and the actual decrease in the total number of teen-aged girls state-wide. This indicates that the percentage of all teen girls who give birth increased dramatically during this time period. This is consistent with recent studies that have shown increased sexual activity among teens.

Children are more likely to be born to teen mothers in urban and poor rural areas in Connecticut. The percentage of all births that are to teen moms is also racially disproportionate, with 24% of all Hispanic births being to teen age mothers, 18% of all black births, and 4% of all white births. Teen birth rates vary substantially by race and ethnicity in our state. In 1990, the teen birth rates for blacks and Hispanics were three times higher than the state-wide rate.

The teen birth rate is a function of teens' capacity and motivation to prevent pregnancy. If girls believe they have alternative life options such as college or a career, they are much more likely to delay parenthood. Thus, being poor and without these hopes increases the likelihood of teen pregnancy. Teens who exhibit problem behavior in school are more likely to end up teen mothers; girls whose friends and siblings are already mothers are also more likely to become teenage mothers.

Note: The annual average number of teen births shown here is the total number of babies born to mothers age 19 or younger over a three year period, divided by three. The annual average rate is the total number of teen births over three years, divided by the total number of births over the same three years, then multiplied by 100 to get a percentage. The percentage shown here measures the risks to the generation of babies being born today. The teen birth rate, which compares the number of teen births to the number of teenage girls, is not available at a local level. This is because of a lack of reliable data for the number of teenage girls to use as a denominator and estimates could not be made because of the narrow age range.

## Percent of All Births That Are to Teenage Mothers — 1984-86, 1989-91

| REGION NAME | 1984-1986 ANNUAL AVERAGE Number | 1984-1986 ANNUAL AVERAGE Percent | 1989-1991 ANNUAL AVERAGE Number | 1989-1991 ANNUAL AVERAGE Percent | % Change in Rate | Better or Worse |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Northwest | 122 | 6.0 | 122 | 5.1 | -14 | + |
| Housatonic Valley | 89 | 5.1 | 86 | 4.1 | -20 | + |
| **Stamford** | 120 | 7.9 | 132 | 6.8 | -15 | + |
| Southwest I | 11 | 1.2 | 14 | 1.2 | -6 | + |
| Southwest II | 114 | 7.2 | 89 | 4.6 | -36 | + |
| [redacted] | [redacted] | [redacted] | [redacted] | [redacted] | [redacted] | [redacted] |
| Southwest III | 59 | 4.6 | 51 | 3.6 | -22 | + |
| Southwest IV | 23 | 2.0 | 19 | 1.5 | -22 | + |
| [redacted] | [redacted] | [redacted] | [redacted] | [redacted] | [redacted] | [redacted] |
| Naugatuck Valley | 49 | 4.0 | 53 | 3.8 | -6 | + |
| South Central I | 74 | 4.5 | 82 | 4.5 | 0 | o |
| [redacted] | [redacted] | [redacted] | [redacted] | [redacted] | [redacted] | [redacted] |
| South Central II | 101 | 6.3 | 95 | 5.8 | -8 | + |
| [redacted] | [redacted] | [redacted] | [redacted] | [redacted] | [redacted] | [redacted] |
| South Central IV | 43 | 3.8 | 41 | 3.1 | -18 | + |
| South Central V | 111 | 6.3 | 95 | 4.7 | -26 | + |
| Central I | 86 | 6.3 | 99 | 6.7 | 7 | - |
| [redacted] | [redacted] | [redacted] | [redacted] | [redacted] | [redacted] | [redacted] |
| [redacted] | [redacted] | [redacted] | [redacted] | [redacted] | [redacted] | [redacted] |
| Capitol I | 82 | 6.4 | 96 | 6.7 | 5 | - |
| Capitol II | 41 | 3.3 | 44 | 3.3 | -2 | + |
| Capitol III | 87 | 5.0 | 77 | 3.8 | -23 | + |
| Capitol IV | 26 | 2.2 | 20 | 1.4 | -37 | + |
| Capitol V | 90 | 5.5 | 74 | 4.3 | -21 | + |
| [redacted] | [redacted] | [redacted] | [redacted] | [redacted] | [redacted] | [redacted] |
| Southeast | 174 | 9.1 | 163 | 8.3 | -9 | + |
| [redacted] | [redacted] | [redacted] | [redacted] | [redacted] | [redacted] | [redacted] |
| **CONNECTICUT** | 3,990 | 9.1 | 4,110 | 8.3 | -9 | + |

■ = Worse than state-wide rate.

Sources: Chart data from the Connecticut Department of Public Health and Addiction Services, unpublished data, and *Registration Reports*, 1989 and 1990. Text also includes information from National Research Council, *Risking the Future: Adolescent Sexuality, Pregnancy, and Childbearing*, 1987; and National Commission on Children, *Beyond Rhetoric*, 1993.



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# Child Deaths

The majority of deaths to children between the ages of one and fourteen are due to injuries. Most of these are unintentional. For example, in 1990, 50 of the 125 child deaths (40%) were caused by injuries, compared to 15 caused by cancer (12%).

The American Academy of Pediatrics believes that most childhood injuries are predictable and preventable. Almost 7,000 children under 18 in Connecticut are hospitalized from injuries each year. One in five children will suffer an injury in the next year that will require an emergency room visit.

Motor vehicle crashes account for more than half of the injury deaths to children, followed by drowning, homicide, fires, and suicide. The leading causes of hospitalizations for injuries are falls, motor vehicle occupant injuries, being struck by an object (including playground and sports injuries), and bicycle injuries.

The risk of injury-related deaths increases with age; for teens aged 15-19, injuries caused 78% of all deaths in 1990 (107 out of 137 deaths). These were four times more likely to be teen boys as teen girls.

Note: The annual average number of child deaths shown here is the total number of deaths to children ages 1 to 14 over a three year period, divided by three. The annual average rate is the total number of child deaths over three years, divided by the total number of children ages 1-14 in either 1985 or 1990, then multiplied by 100,000 to get a rate per 100,000 children in that age group.

## Child Death Rate — 1984-86, 1989-91
## (per 100,000 children ages 1-14)

| REGION NAME | 1984-86 ANNUAL AVERAGE Deaths | Rate | 1989-91 ANNUAL AVERAGE Deaths | Rate | % Change in Rate | Better or Worse |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Northwest | 8 | 26.0 | 5 | 16.5 | -36 | + |
| Housatonic Valley | 5 | 17.9 | 5 | 18.8 | 5 | − |
| **Stamford** | 3 | 18.9 | 3 | 15.6 | -17 | + |
| Southwest I | 2 | 11.1 | 4 | 21.4 | 93 | − |
| Southwest II | 7 | 32.9 | 4 | 18.8 | -43 | + |
| **Bridgeport** | **11** | **37.0** | **12** | **38.4** | **7** | **−** |
| **Southwest III** | **2** | **11.2** | **5** | **26.9** | **141** | **−** |
| Southwest IV | 3 | 13.7 | 4 | 21.4 | 57 | − |
| **Waterbury** | **8** | **41.3** | **7** | **34.5** | **-16** | **+** |
| Naugatuck Valley | 4 | 21.4 | 4 | 21.1 | -1 | + |
| **South Central I** | **5** | **23.0** | **6** | **28.4** | **15** | **−** |
| **New Haven** | **9** | **36.9** | **11** | **44.2** | **20** | **−** |
| South Central II | 5 | 25.8 | 4 | 20.2 | -22 | + |
| South Central III | 6 | 30.3 | 2 | 8.9 | -71 | + |
| South Central IV | 3 | 18.4 | 2 | 13.1 | -29 | + |
| **South Central V** | **4** | **16.2** | **7** | **28.5** | **76** | **−** |
| Central I | 4 | 18.1 | 3 | 15.5 | -14 | + |
| **Central II** | **3** | **18.5** | **5** | **25.1** | **36** | **−** |
| **Hartford** | **9** | **28.8** | **12** | **38.0** | **32** | **−** |
| Capitol I | 6 | 32.8 | 2 | 12.2 | -63 | + |
| Capitol II | 4 | 21.0 | 4 | 21.4 | 2 | − |
| Capitol III | 5 | 17.7 | 5 | 17.6 | 0 | o |
| Capitol IV | 4 | 21.5 | 4 | 18.4 | -14 | + |
| Capitol V | 4 | 19.0 | 3 | 11.6 | -39 | + |
| Northeast | 7 | 32.3 | 4 | 20.5 | -37 | + |
| Southeast | 6 | 23.0 | 4 | 16.6 | -28 | + |
| **Southeast Shore** | **3** | **12.1** | **6** | **26.1** | **116** | **−** |
| **Connecticut** | 141 | 23.5 | 135 | 22.9 | -3 | + |

☐ = Worse than state-wide rate.

Sources: Chart data from the Connecticut Department of Public Health and Addiction Services, unpublished data, and *Registration Reports*, 1989 and 1990. Text also includes information from the Connecticut Department of Public Health and Addiction Services, "Childhood Injuries in Connecticut, Selected Statistics," and unpublished data; Connecticut Childhood Injury Prevention Center, "Connecticut Childhood Injury Fact Sheet" and "Motor Vehicle Occupant Fact Sheet"; American Academy of Pediatrics, "Injury Prevention: Things You Should Know."



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# Connecticut Mastery Test Results

Connecticut tests students on their reading, writing, and mathematical skills in the 4th, 6th and 8th grades using the Connecticut Mastery Tests. The State Department of Education has set two different standards by which they evaluate students' performance on these tests. The higher-level standard is the state goal; this is the level that ideally every student at that grade level is expected to achieve. The lower-level measure is the remedial standard; a student performing below this level receives further diagnosis to determine if extra help is needed.

In the 1993-94 school year, 23% of Connecticut's sixth graders met the state goal on all three subject tests. This signifies that only a quarter of our sixth graders are learning everything expected of them.

Currently, 62% of sixth graders are above remedial level in all three areas. This indicates that two of every five students are failing to learn the basics which are expected for their age group.

Performance on these tests varies tremendously by region, and differences between poor and wealthy areas of our state continue. In Connecticut's five largest cities, more than two-thirds of sixth graders are below remedial standards on at least one test, and, on average, only 5% of students in these cities met the state goal on all three tests.

Note: In 1993, the State Department of Education administered different mastery tests than given previously, so these results can not be compared to the data presented in last year's book. In next year's data update we will be able to provide comparisons to look at trends in each region.

## Connecticut Mastery Test Results for Sixth Grade Students — 1993-94 School Year

| REGION NAME | STUDENTS TESTED Number | AT OR ABOVE STATE GOAL ON ALL THREE TESTS Number | Percent | BELOW REMEDIAL STANDARD ON ANY ONE TEST Number | Percent |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Northwest | 1,919 | 526 | 27.4 | 534 | 27.8 |
| Housatonic Valley | 1,549 | 397 | 25.6 | 475 | 30.7 |
| **Stamford** | 820 | 109 | 13.3 | 421 | 51.3 |
| Southwest I | 934 | 331 | 35.4 | 202 | 21.6 |
| Southwest II | 1,145 | 268 | 23.4 | 443 | 38.7 |
| **Bridgeport** | 1,491 | 52 | 3.5 | 1,015 | 68.1 |
| Southwest III | 1,180 | 375 | 31.8 | 272 | 23.1 |
| Southwest IV | 1,186 | 397 | 33.5 | 274 | 23.1 |
| **Waterbury** | 883 | 54 | 6.1 | 599 | 67.8 |
| Naugatuck Valley | 1,482 | 463 | 31.2 | 389 | 26.2 |
| South Central I | 1,239 | 309 | 24.9 | 354 | 28.6 |
| **New Haven** | 1,205 | 54 | 4.5 | 882 | 73.2 |
| South Central II | 1,152 | 373 | 32.4 | 281 | 24.4 |
| South Central III | 1,047 | 134 | 12.8 | 506 | 48.3 |
| South Central IV | 1,144 | 246 | 21.5 | 342 | 29.9 |
| South Central V | 1,688 | 410 | 24.3 | 514 | 30.5 |
| Central I | 1,265 | 355 | 28.1 | 387 | 30.6 |
| Central II | 906 | 114 | 12.6 | 478 | 52.8 |
| **Hartford** | 1,571 | 46 | 2.9 | 1,192 | 75.9 |
| Capitol I | 911 | 193 | 21.2 | 310 | 34.0 |
| Capitol II | 1,306 | 535 | 41.0 | 289 | 22.1 |
| Capitol III | 1,730 | 557 | 32.2 | 414 | 23.9 |
| Capitol IV | 1,393 | 492 | 35.3 | 296 | 21.2 |
| Capitol V | 1,533 | 447 | 29.2 | 380 | 24.8 |
| Northeast | 1,391 | 231 | 16.6 | 588 | 42.3 |
| Southeast | 1,637 | 369 | 22.5 | 493 | 30.1 |
| Southeast Shore | 1,208 | 244 | 20.2 | 499 | 41.3 |
| **CONNECTICUT** | 34,915 | 8,081 | 23.1 | 12,829 | 36.7 |

□ = Worse than state-wide rate.

Sources: Chart data from the Connecticut State Department of Education, *Connecticut Mastery Test Results*, 1993.



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# High School Dropouts

Each year, one in every 20 students (4.6%) in Connecticut drops out of high school. Three cities have dropout rates that are more than twice as high as the state average — Bridgeport (9.4%), Waterbury (11.7%), and Hartford (16.9%).

Applying the state average for each grade level to a hypothetical class of 100 students entering ninth grade, only 83 would graduate from high school in a typical Connecticut town. In Hartford, only 50 would graduate.

Minorities are more likely to drop out of high school. One out of every twelve black students (8.7%) and one in eight Hispanic students (12.4%) dropped out of high school in the 1992-93 school year, compared to one in twenty white students (4.6%).

Similarly, boys are more likely to dropout than girls, 5.1% compared to 4.0% respectively. Combining these two factors shows tremendous differences between groups. For example, black young men had a 9.8% high school dropout rate, compared to white young women with a 2.6% rate.

The consequences of dropping out of high school can be severe. For example, compared to families headed by individuals who are high school graduates but have no further education, families headed by high school dropouts are twice as likely to have incomes below the federal poverty level.

Note: Dropout rates used here are only for high school students. They do not include the number of children who drop out of school before ninth grade. The calculation of dropouts of a typical class in Hartford paints an optimistic picture of the dropout problem in Hartford because it does not take into account the high dropout rate for students in grades 7 and 8. The dropout figures calculated by the State Department of Education include students who officially withdraw from school, those who enter a non-educational program (e.g. truck driving school or GED classes), and those whose status is unknown. Students transferring to another school are not counted as dropouts.

## High School Dropout Rate — 1992-93 School Year

| REGION NAME | 1991-92 Number | 1991-92 Percent | 1992-93 Number | 1992-93 Percent | % Change in Rate | Better or Worse |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Northwest | 291 | 4.2 | 243 | 3.5 | -18 | − |
| Housatonic Valley | 171 | 2.8 | 206 | 3.4 | 20 | + |
| **Stamford** | 58 | 1.6 | 31 | 0.8 | -49 | − |
| Southwest I | 80 | 2.0 | 46 | 1.1 | -42 | − |
| **Southwest II** | **208** | **5.1** | **164** | **3.9** | **-22** | **−** |
| **Bridgeport** | **430** | **9.3** | **447** | **9.4** | **0** | **0** |
| Southwest III | 84 | 2.0 | 80 | 1.9 | -6 | − |
| Southwest IV | 70 | 1.7 | 64 | 1.5 | -8 | − |
| **Waterbury** | **365** | **9.7** | **444** | **11.7** | **21** | **+** |
| Naugatuck Valley | 78 | 2.0 | 80 | 2.0 | 0 | 0 |
| South Central I | 205 | 3.4 | 203 | 3.3 | -2 | − |
| **New Haven** | **454** | **12.5** | **325** | **8.8** | **-30** | **−** |
| **South Central II** | **228** | **5.8** | **232** | **6.1** | **6** | **+** |
| **South Central III** | **241** | **5.7** | **201** | **4.7** | **-17** | **−** |
| South Central IV | 80 | 2.0 | 72 | 1.8 | -11 | − |
| South Central V | 171 | 3.5 | 154 | 3.2 | -8 | − |
| Central I | 197 | 4.4 | 209 | 4.7 | 6 | + |
| **Central II** | **282** | **7.9** | **263** | **7.2** | **-9** | **−** |
| **Hartford** | **954** | **16.2** | **1,012** | **16.9** | **4** | **+** |
| Capitol I | 162 | 4.1 | 189 | 4.7 | 14 | + |
| Capitol II | 93 | 1.9 | 73 | 1.5 | -21 | − |
| Capitol III | 195 | 3.4 | 166 | 2.9 | -15 | − |
| Capitol IV | 66 | 1.4 | 84 | 1.8 | 27 | + |
| Capitol V | 149 | 3.0 | 147 | 2.9 | -2 | − |
| Northeast | 211 | 4.2 | 232 | 4.6 | 9 | + |
| Southeast | 202 | 3.6 | 292 | 5.0 | 41 | + |
| Southeast Shore | 206 | 4.7 | 154 | 3.5 | -26 | − |
| **CONNECTICUT** | 5,931 | 4.7 | 5,813 | 4.6 | -3 | − |

☐ = Worse than state-wide rate.

Sources: Connecticut State Department of Education, *A Profile of Our Schools*, 1993 and *Dropout Data Analysis on Public School Districts in Connecticut 1992-93 School Year*, 1994; employment information from U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Statistical Abstract of the United States 1993*, Table 264.



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# Use of Tobacco, Alcohol and Drugs

**Percent of Students Using Controlled Substances**

| | 8th Grade | 10th Grade |
|---|---|---|
| Tobacco | 17.3 | 27.4 |
| Alcohol | 23.0 | 40.0 |
| Marijuana | 5.9 | 15.9 |
| Cocaine, crack | 1.0 | 1.4 |
| Hallucinogens | 1.4 | 2.8 |
| Heroin | 0.6 | 0.7 |
| Pills (uppers or downers) | 2.8 | 4.4 |
| Steroids | 1.0 | 0.8 |
| Inhalants | 3.2 | 3.4 |

In a 1993 survey of 8th and 10th grade students in Connecticut, 31% reported using alcohol within the 30 days prior to the survey, and 22% had used tobacco in the previous month. In this same survey, 11% reported using marijuana in the past 30 days. The average age of initiation to cigarettes is 11, and to alcohol, 13. Yet for many children, first use of these substances comes at a much younger age.

Contrary to popular perception, high school students residing in smaller cities and towns report higher levels of substance use than their counterparts in large cities. Bridgeport, Waterbury, New Haven and Hartford had among the lowest rates of alcohol and tobacco use of the 27 regions. Explanations for this include the high cost of tobacco and alcohol, higher dropout rate among youths in urban areas, and the fact that minority students, who are concentrated in urban areas, reported lower rates of drug use statewide.

Both the use of tobacco and alcohol by young people are public health concerns, but they are also signals of other types of problem behavior by youth. Adolescents who engage in one high-risk activity, whether it involves smoking, drinking, having unprotected sex, acting out violently or dropping out of school, are frequently engaged in others as well. Teenagers typically choose lifestyles, not isolated behaviors.

These findings are supported by other earlier, more in-depth studies of children in Connecticut. Of 10th graders, 9% had obtained drugs or alcohol at school in the last 30 days, 8% had come to school under the influence of alcohol or drugs, 21% had five drinks or more at a time, and 27% had ridden in a car with a driver who had been taking drugs or drinking alcohol shortly before driving.

Note: High school students from minority groups report lower or comparable rates of use in the month prior to the study for all types of substances, including the "harder" drugs, such as cocaine. These two measures are new to this year's book, but because the survey is not conducted annually, it will not be updated each year.

## Self Reported Tobacco and Alcohol Use in Past 30 Days by 8th and 10th Grade Students — 1993

| REGION NAME | TOBACCO | | | ALCOHOL | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number Who Did Not Use | Number Who Used | Percent Who Used | Number Who Did Not Use | Number Who Used | Percent Who Used |
| Northwest | 2,302 | 756 | 24.7 | 2,077 | 988 | 32.2 |
| Housatonic Valley | 1,977 | 494 | 20.0 | 1,789 | 687 | 27.7 |
| **Stamford** | 1,086 | 266 | 19.7 | 932 | 412 | 30.7 |
| Southwest I | 1,191 | 394 | 24.9 | 1,029 | 558 | 35.2 |
| Southwest II | 1,242 | 444 | 26.3 | 1,101 | 581 | 34.5 |
| **Bridgeport** | 1,596 | 265 | 14.2 | 1,428 | 430 | 23.1 |
| Southwest III | 1,400 | 470 | 25.1 | 1,213 | 658 | 35.2 |
| Southwest IV | 1,277 | 524 | 29.1 | 1,191 | 611 | 33.9 |
| **Waterbury** | 1,147 | 254 | 18.1 | 1,005 | 398 | 28.4 |
| Naugatuck Valley | 1,586 | 436 | 21.6 | 1,426 | 593 | 29.4 |
| South Central I | 1,873 | 523 | 21.8 | 1,653 | 742 | 31.0 |
| **New Haven** | 1,070 | 262 | 19.7 | 937 | 389 | 29.3 |
| South Central II | 1,061 | 425 | 28.6 | 909 | 576 | 38.8 |
| South Central III | 1,304 | 404 | 23.7 | 1,128 | 583 | 34.1 |
| South Central IV | 1,252 | 483 | 27.8 | 1,098 | 638 | 36.8 |
| South Central V | 1,756 | 590 | 25.1 | 1,573 | 776 | 33.0 |
| Central I | 1,414 | 492 | 25.8 | 1,222 | 686 | 36.0 |
| Central II | 1,071 | 292 | 21.4 | 942 | 419 | 30.8 |
| **Hartford** | 1,654 | 162 | 8.9 | 1,463 | 355 | 19.5 |
| Capitol I | 1,150 | 393 | 20.3 | 1,021 | 420 | 29.1 |
| Capitol II | 1,717 | 395 | 18.7 | 1,516 | 600 | 28.4 |
| Capitol III | 2,132 | 609 | 22.2 | 1,938 | 801 | 29.2 |
| Capitol IV | 1,583 | 426 | 21.2 | 1,366 | 640 | 31.9 |
| Capitol V | 1,785 | 456 | 20.3 | 1,539 | 704 | 31.4 |
| Northeast | 1,694 | 416 | 19.7 | 1,567 | 543 | 25.7 |
| Southeast | 1,980 | 528 | 21.1 | 1,697 | 807 | 32.2 |
| Southeast Shore | 1,341 | 440 | 24.7 | 1,232 | 545 | 30.7 |
| **CONNECTICUT** | 40,641 | 11,499 | 22.1 | 35,992 | 16,140 | 31.0 |

☐ = Worse than state-wide rate.

Sources: Chart data from the Connecticut State Department of Education, *Student Drug and Alcohol Survey,* 1993. Text also includes information from National Commission on Children, *Beyond Rhetoric,* 1993; *Student Substance Abuse in Connecticut,* University of Connecticut Health Center, Alcohol Research Center, for the Connecticut Alcohol and Drug Abuse Commission (CADAC), 1990; *Student Substance Abuse in Connecticut, Report No. 2: Characteristics of Users, Factors Related to Abuse and Implications for Action,* Alcohol Research Center, CADAC, 1991; and American Academy of Pediatrics, factsheet, "Substance Abuse Prevention: Things You Should Know," 1992.



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# Juvenile Violent Crime

Arrests of children under 18 make up one in six arrests for violent crimes in Connecticut. More than 80% of children arrested are boys. Violent crimes are increasingly being committed by teenagers, although people ages 18 to 24 have the highest arrest rates.

However, only a relatively small percentage of youths are violent. The National Youth Study in 1992 found that 7% of youths were responsible for 79% of all the violent offenses by youths. Overall, offenders are primarily white, but members of racial and ethnic minority groups are offenders in numbers disproportionate to their share of the population. Nationally, the rate of murder committed by boys aged 14 to 17 in 1991 was eight times higher for blacks than for whites.

Most homicides committed by youth are committed with a firearm, occur during an argument, and occur among people who know each other. Although teenage boys have always had fights, the consequences of the violence have become more extreme. Guns turn what might have been a fist fight thirty years ago into a homicide today. In 1993, 967 arrests of people under the age of 18 were made in Connecticut on weapons charges, mostly guns. This represents an increase of 141 arrests compared with the year before, and twice as many arrests as in 1983. This occurred even though the number of teens actually decreased by a third during the 1980s.

Children are disproportionately the victims of violent crime. The National Victimization Study shows that teenagers are more than twice as likely to be victims of all forms of crime than people age 20 or older, and more than three times as likely to be victims of violent crime than adults. Many of these crimes take place in school buildings or on school grounds. For those aged 12 to 15, school was the most likely place in which to become a victim of a violent crime (37%), with the street coming in second (25%). For older teens, with greater mobility, the range of places where violent crimes took place was more varied. Still, 26% of those crimes took place on the street and 17% in schools or on school grounds.

Even children who are not direct victims of crime are still profoundly affected by it. Exposure to violence affects children's emotional stability, their ability to function in school, and their sense of hope about the future. A 1992 survey of sixth, eighth, and tenth grade students in New Haven found that over 40 percent had witnessed violence in the past year.

Note: Violent crimes include murder, rape, robbery and aggravated assault. Because of the large difference in the number of arrests each year, all three years' data are shown separately. The annual average number of arrests is a total for the three year period divided by three. The annual average rate is the annual average number divided by the number of children age 10-17 in the 1990 Census, multiplied by 100,000 to get a rate per 100,000 children of this age group. The number of arrests of children for violent crimes includes arrests made by local and state police. Unfortunately, the data is not reported identically for these agencies. Approximately 85% of all juvenile arrests for violent crimes are made by local police, and this data is reported by the town in which the arrest was made. The 15% of arrests made by the state police are reported by the town in which the arrest was made. State police arrests are important to include because many rural regions do not have municipal police departments, and the majority of the arrests in these regions are made by the state police. Therefore, one should exercise caution when using this data because the total number of juvenile arrests for each region includes data from these two sources. Despite these limitations, given the limited mobility of children ages 10-17, police experts believe that this data is still valid.

## Juvenile Violent Crime Arrest Rate — 1991-93
## (per 100,000 children ages 10-17)

| REGION NAME | 1991 Arrests | 1992 Arrests | 1993 Arrests | 1991-1993 Arrests | ANNUAL AVERAGE Rate |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Northwest | 15 | 17 | 51 | 28 | 163.0 |
| Housatonic Valley | 56 | 65 | 47 | 56 | 409.6 |
| **Stamford** | **77** | **61** | **56** | **65** | **750.0** |
| Southwest I | 7 | 6 | 14 | 9 | 87.4 |
| **Southwest II** | **18** | **124** | **127** | **90** | **860.7** |
| **Bridgeport** | **127** | **121** | **125** | **124** | **839.1** |
| Southwest III | 24 | 31 | 26 | 27 | 243.4 |
| Southwest IV | 29 | 26 | 16 | 24 | 226.6 |
| **Waterbury** | **56** | **40** | **47** | **48** | **469.7** |
| Naugatuck Valley | 11 | 20 | 36 | 22 | 199.0 |
| South Central I | 45 | 21 | 42 | 36 | 301.8 |
| **New Haven** | **262** | **205** | **187** | **218** | **1,815.2** |
| South Central II | 21 | 15 | 25 | 20 | 194.4 |
| South Central III | 4 | 17 | 9 | 10 | 104.2 |
| South Central IV | 11 | 7 | 11 | 10 | 99.6 |
| South Central V | 29 | 32 | 67 | 43 | 325.4 |
| Central I | 11 | 16 | 29 | 19 | 180.2 |
| **Central II** | **62** | **60** | **62** | **61** | **664.1** |
| **Hartford** | **201** | **158** | **151** | **170** | **1,084.9** |
| Capitol I | 33 | 28 | 46 | 36 | 415.3 |
| Capitol II | 40 | 31 | 50 | 40 | 343.9 |
| Capitol III | 32 | 35 | 34 | 34 | 242.6 |
| Capitol IV | 43 | 22 | 11 | 25 | 228.0 |
| Capitol V | 16 | 31 | 48 | 32 | 264.4 |
| Northeast | 30 | 55 | 52 | 46 | 411.4 |
| **Southeast** | **62** | **59** | **77** | **66** | **478.7** |
| **Southeast Shore** | **43** | **55** | **52** | **50** | **490.5** |
| CONNECTICUT | 1,370 | 1,358 | 1,498 | 1,409 | 451.2 |

☐ = Worse than state-wide rate.

Sources: Chart data from the Connecticut Department of Public Safety, *Crime in Connecticut, 1991, 1992* and *1993 Annual Reports*, and unpublished data. Text also includes information from Connecticut Judicial Department, *Superior Court — Juvenile Matters, Biennial Report, 1988-1990*; Testimony of Gregory J. McDonald, Director of Human Services, Human Resources Division before the Senate Committee on Governmental Affairs, March 31, 1992; Connecticut Department of Public Safety, *Crime in Connecticut, 1983 Annual Report*; National Crime Victimization Study data from the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics 1991*; Grove, B.M., et. al. "Silent Victims: Children Who Witness Violence," *Journal of the American Medical Association*, January 13, 1993; New Haven Public Schools, *New Haven Public Schools Social Development Project: 1991-92 Evaluation Report, (Report on the Social and Health Assessment)*, December 1992.



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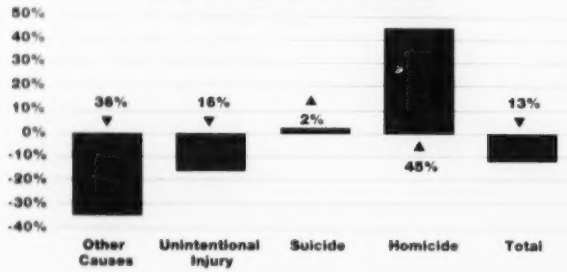
# Teen Deaths

**Total Number of Deaths to Teens, age 15-19**

| | 1983-85 | 1989-91 | % Change |
|---|---|---|---|
| Other Causes | 151 | 97 | -36% |
| Unintentional Injury | 255 | 214 | -16% |
| Suicide | 53 | 54 | 2% |
| Homicide | 58 | 84 | 45% |
| TOTAL | 517 | 449 | -13% |

**Percent Change Between 1983-85 and 1989-91 in Total Number of Teen Deaths**




The vast majority of teen deaths are caused by injury rather than disease. In most regions of the state, these injuries are unintentional. They are mostly due to car crashes, the leading cause of death. This is not true, however, in Connecticut's three largest cities, where at least half of the teen deaths are the result of homicides.

The risk of injury-related deaths increases with age — teens ages 15 to 19 are more likely to die of injuries than are children ages 1 to 14. Also, teen injury deaths are much more likely to occur to teen boys than teen girls.

Homicide and suicide are the second and third single leading causes of death for 15 to 19 year olds in our state. In 1991, 29 teenagers were homicide victims, accounting for one-fifth of all deaths for this age group. Twenty-one teens committed suicide in 1991.

Young males are more likely to be victims of homicide than females. Girls are more likely to attempt suicide than boys, but boys are more likely to be successful in their suicide attempts.

Guns play an increasing role in the deaths of Connecticut children. Between 1988 and 1992, 219 youth under age 20 died from gunshot wounds. Of these, 68% were homicides, 25% were suicides, 13% were unintentional shootings, and 1% were of undetermined cause.

Note: Because of the small number of teen deaths in any given year, the chart shows only three-year total numbers of death by cause, not an annual average as in the other charts. For the same reason, rates could not be calculated by region.

## Teen Deaths by Cause — 1989-1991 (ages 15-19)

| REGION NAME | 1989-1991 Three Year Total | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Unintentional Injury | Suicide | Homicide | All Other Causes | Total Deaths |
| Northwest | 15 | 8 | 2 | 5 | 30 |
| Housatonic Valley | 5 | 1 | 3 | 5 | 14 |
| **Stamford** | 6 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 10 |
| Southwest I | 3 | 3 | 0 | 4 | 10 |
| Southwest II | 3 | 1 | 5 | 4 | 13 |
| **Bridgeport** | 11 | 4 | 28 | 3 | 46 |
| Southwest III | 10 | 0 | 2 | 4 | 16 |
| Southwest IV | 7 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 12 |
| **Waterbury** | 11 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 18 |
| Naugatuck Valley | 4 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 9 |
| South Central I | 7 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 9 |
| **New Haven** | 8 | 0 | 16 | 2 | 26 |
| South Central II | 5 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 11 |
| South Central III | 9 | 3 | 0 | 7 | 19 |
| South Central IV | 6 | 1 | 0 | 4 | 11 |
| South Central V | 7 | 3 | 0 | 4 | 14 |
| Central I | 11 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 17 |
| Central II | 7 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 12 |
| **Hartford** | 6 | 1 | 18 | 11 | 36 |
| Capitol I | 4 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 7 |
| Capitol II | 7 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 11 |
| Capitol III | 14 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 20 |
| Capitol IV | 9 | 1 | 0 | 5 | 15 |
| Capitol V | 11 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 15 |
| Northeast | 14 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 19 |
| Southeast | 7 | 4 | 0 | 3 | 14 |
| Southeast Shore | 7 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 15 |
| **CONNECTICUT** | 214 | 54 | 84 | 97 | 449 |

Sources: Chart data from the Department of Public Health and Addiction Services, unpublished data, and *Registration Reports*, 1989 and 1990. Text also includes information from the Department of Public Health and Addiction Services, *Connecticut Health Check*, school year 1992-93; American Academy of Pediatrics, "Gunshots the Leading Killer of Connecticut Children, Pediatric Advocates Warn," press release, February 22, 1994.

# Child Abuse

Child abuse occurs in all socioeconomic groups and in all types of families. No town in Connecticut is left untouched. The number of children who are abused is considered to be substantially higher than the numbers which are reported to the authorities. In Connecticut, reports are received on 3.9% of all children, yet officials estimate that between 8% and 10% of all children may be seriously maltreated.

Over the last nine years, the number of referrals for child maltreatment has increased more than 50% in Connecticut. This reflects a nation-wide trend of increased reports. The chart on this page shows the increase in the number of children referred to the Department of Children and Families (DCF). Children may be referred to DCF for reasons other than those shown here, including abandonment, delinquency, addiction, or being at risk of abuse or neglect.

Child abuse has far-ranging effects. The Department of Children and Families found that 60 to 75% of current residents at Long Lane School, Connecticut's school for delinquent youths, have a history of being sexually abused.

People who were victims of child abuse or neglect are more likely than other adolescents or adults to be arrested for delinquent behavior, adult criminality, and crimes of violence. Recent research also suggests that the long-term consequences of childhood abuse may include poor educational performance, health problems, and low levels of achievement in adult life. Although most people who were abused as children do not grow up to abuse their own children, one characteristic that abusers have been found to share is a history of abuse in their own childhoods.

Although child abuse occurs in all racial, ethnic, cultural, and socioeconomic groups, physical abuse and neglect are more likely to occur among families living in poverty because of the additional stresses they face. Thus, because people from minority groups have higher rates of poverty, children from these groups enter the child protection system in disproportionately large numbers.

Note: The chart to the right shows the number of cases referred to the Department of Children and Families (DCF). The number of children involved is approximately 1.5 times higher because many referrals involve more than one child. These numbers represent referrals only; many referrals are not substantiated. On the other hand, because many of the incidents of child abuse are never reported, Connecticut officials believe that the number of abused children is higher than the number shown here. These figures were not used to calculate a rate and therefore cannot accurately be compared between regions. This is for two reasons — one, because they represent referrals whether they were substantiated or not, and two, because they are the number of cases and not the number of children.

## Child Abuse Referrals by Type of Abuse — SFY 1993-94

| REGION NAME | CASES REFERRED TO DCF | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Physical Abuse | Neglect | Sexual Abuse | Total |
| Northwest | 219 | 203 | 55 | 477 |
| Housatonic Valley | 265 | 268 | 60 | 593 |
| **Stamford** | 145 | 175 | 43 | 363 |
| Southwest I | 33 | 19 | 12 | 64 |
| Southwest II | 93 | 121 | 34 | 248 |
| **Bridgeport** | 236 | 436 | 63 | 735 |
| Southwest III | 76 | 68 | 32 | 176 |
| Southwest IV | 51 | 48 | 17 | 116 |
| **Waterbury** | 148 | 206 | 37 | 391 |
| Naugatuck Valley | 81 | 49 | 19 | 149 |
| South Central I | 130 | 104 | 52 | 286 |
| **New Haven** | 263 | 472 | 120 | 855 |
| South Central II | 126 | 124 | 42 | 292 |
| South Central III | 193 | 181 | 57 | 431 |
| South Central IV | 104 | 60 | 29 | 193 |
| South Central V | 260 | 194 | 120 | 574 |
| Central I | 135 | 136 | 46 | 317 |
| Central II | 204 | 223 | 49 | 476 |
| **Hartford** | 489 | 605 | 144 | 1,238 |
| Capitol I | 230 | 221 | 78 | 529 |
| Capitol II | 82 | 42 | 19 | 143 |
| Capitol III | 133 | 115 | 99 | 347 |
| Capitol IV | 60 | 43 | 25 | 128 |
| Capitol V | 222 | 172 | 96 | 490 |
| Northeast | 302 | 315 | 175 | 792 |
| Southeast | 318 | 335 | 166 | 819 |
| Southeast Shore | 283 | 315 | 124 | 722 |
| **CONNECTICUT** | 4,881 | 5,250 | 1,813 | 11,944 |

Sources: Chart data from the Department of Children and Families. Text also includes information from the Children's Division of the American Humane Association, *Child Protection Leader,* March 1994; and National Center on Child Abuse and Neglect, *National Child Abuse and Neglect Data System (NCANDS), Working Paper 1,* 1990.

# Regional Indicators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# Northwest

Barkhamstead
Bethlehem
Bridgewater
Canaan
Colebrook
Cornwall
Goshen
Harwinton
Kent
Litchfield
Morris
New Hartford
New Milford
Norfolk
North Canaan
Plymouth
Roxbury
Salisbury
Sharon
Thomaston
Torrington
Warren
Washington
Watertown
Winchester
Woodbury

| | |
|---|---|
| Total Number of Children | 40,719 |
| Percent of Total Population | 23.4 |
| Per Capita Income | $19,971 |
| Child Poverty | 4.2% |
| Living With Two Parents | 80.9% |

Children's Racial/Ethnic Background

| | |
|---|---|
| White | 97.0% |
| Black | 1.2% |
| Other Races | 1.9% |
| Hispanic (may be of any race) | 1.5% |

| Indicator | Region No. | Region Rate | Worse Than State Rate | State Rate | Better Than State Rate |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **AFDC** percent of all children, avg. 1992-94 | 1,901 | 4.7 | | 14.1 | 67% |
| **Low Birthweight** per 1,000 births, avg. 1989-91 | 130 | 55.0 | | 68.1 | 19% |
| **Infant Mortality** per 1,000 live births, avg. 1989-91 | 13 | 5.6 | | 8.0 | 30% |
| **Late or No Prenatal Care** percent of all births, avg. 1989-91 | 307 | 13.8 | | 15.1 | 9% |
| **Births to Teen Mothers** percent of all births, avg. 1989-91 | 122 | 5.1 | | 8.3 | 39% |
| **Child Deaths** per 100,000 children ages 1 - 14, avg. 1989-91 | 5 | 16.5 | | 22.9 | 28% |
| **Meeting Mastery Test Goal** percent of all sixth grade students, 1994 | 526 | 27.4 | | 23.1 | 19% |
| **Below Mastery Test Remedial** percent of all sixth grade students, 1994 | 534 | 27.8 | | 36.7 | 24% |
| **High School Dropouts** percent of all students grades 9-12, 1993 | 243 | 3.5 | | 4.6 | 24% |
| **Tobacco Use** percent of eighth and tenth grade students, 1993 | 756 | 24.7 | 12% | 22.1 | |
| **Alcohol Use** percent of eighth and tenth grade students, 1993 | 988 | 32.2 | 4% | 31.0 | |
| **Juvenile Violent Crime Arrests** per 100,000 children ages 10-17, avg. 1991-93 | 28 | 163.0 | | 451.2 | 64% |





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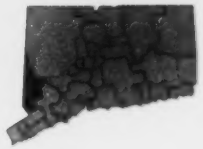
# Housatonic Valley

| | |
|---|---|
| Total Number of Children | 31,826 |
| Percent of Total Population | 23.8 |
| Per Capita Income | $22,919 |
| Child Poverty | 4.4% |
| Living With Two Parents | 82.0% |

Bethel
Brookfield
Danbury
New Fairfield
Ridgefield
Sherman



Children's Racial/Ethnic Background

| | |
|---|---|
| White | 90.1% |
| Black | 4.1% |
| Other Races | 5.9% |
| Hispanic (may be of any race) | 5.5% |

| Indicator | Region No. | Region Rate | Worse Than State Rate (100% 75% 50% 25% 0) | State Rate | Better Than State Rate (0 25% 50% 75% 100%) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **AFDC**<br>percent of all children, avg. 1992-94 | 2,129 | 6.7 | | 14.1 | 52% |
| **Low Birthweight**<br>per 1,000 births, avg. 1989-91 | 101 | 49.0 | | 68.1 | 28% |
| **Infant Mortality**<br>per 1,000 live births, avg. 1989-91 | 12 | 5.9 | | 8.0 | 26% |
| **Late or No Prenatal Care**<br>percent of all births, avg. 1989-91 | 154 | 7.9 | | 15.1 | 48% |
| **Births to Teen Mothers**<br>percent of all births, avg. 1989-91 | 86 | 4.1 | | 8.3 | 51% |
| **Child Deaths**<br>per 100,000 children ages 1 - 14, avg. 1989-91 | 5 | 18.8 | | 22.9 | 18% |
| **Meeting Mastery Test Goal**<br>percent of all sixth grade students, 1994 | 397 | 25.6 | | 23.1 | 11% |
| **Below Mastery Test Remedial**<br>percent of all sixth grade students, 1994 | 475 | 30.7 | | 36.7 | 16% |
| **High School Dropouts**<br>percent of all students grades 9-12, 1993 | 206 | 3.4 | | 4.6 | 26% |
| **Tobacco Use**<br>percent of eighth and tenth grade students, 1993 | 494 | 20.0 | | 22.1 | 10% |
| **Alcohol Use**<br>percent of eighth and tenth grade students, 1993 | 687 | 27.7 | | 31.0 | 11% |
| **Juvenile Violent Crime Arrests**<br>per 100,000 children ages 10-17, avg. 1991-93 | 56 | 409.6 | | 451.2 | 9% |



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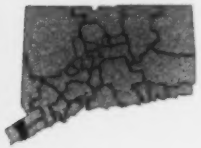
# Stamford



Stamford

| | |
|---|---|
| Total Number of Children | 21,773 |
| Percent of Total Population | 20.1 |
| Per Capita Income | $27,092 |
| Child Poverty | 9.9% |
| Living With Two Parents | 67.9% |

Children's Racial/Ethnic Background

| | |
|---|---|
| White | 64.9% |
| Black | 27.1% |
| Other Races | 7.9% |
| Hispanic (may be of any race) | 12.8% |

| Indicator | Region No. | Region Rate | State Rate | Worse Than State Rate | Better Than State Rate |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **AFDC** percent of all children, avg. 1992-94 | 3,035 | 13.9 | 14.1 | | 1% |
| **Low Birthweight** per 1,000 births, avg. 1989-91 | 145 | 75.9 | 68.1 | 11% | |
| **Infant Mortality** per 1,000 live births, avg. 1989-91 | 13 | 6.8 | 8.0 | | 15% |
| **Late or No Prenatal Care** percent of all births, avg. 1989-91 | 415 | 23.1 | 15.1 | 53% | |
| **Births to Teen Mothers** percent of all births, avg. 1989-91 | 132 | 6.8 | 8.3 | | 18% |
| **Child Deaths** per 100,000 children ages 1 - 14, avg. 1989-91 | 3 | 15.6 | 22.9 | | 32% |
| **Meeting Mastery Test Goal** percent of all sixth grade students, 1994 | 109 | 13.3 | 23.1 | 42% | |
| **Below Mastery Test Remedial** percent of all sixth grade students, 1994 | 421 | 51.3 | 36.7 | 40% | |
| **High School Dropouts** percent of all students grades 9-12, 1993 | 31 | 0.8 | 4.6 | | 82% |
| **Tobacco Use** percent of eighth and tenth grade students, 1993 | 266 | 19.7 | 22.1 | | 11% |
| **Alcohol Use** percent of eighth and tenth grade students, 1993 | 412 | 30.7 | 31.0 | | 1% |
| **Juvenile Violent Crime Arrests** per 100,000 children ages 10-17, avg. 1991-93 | 65 | 750.0 | 451.2 | 66% | |



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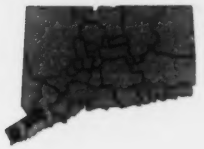
# Southwest I

| | |
|---|---|
| Total Number of Children | 22,217 |
| Percent of Total Population | 22.0 |
| Per Capita Income | $46,670 |
| Child Poverty | 2.5% |
| Living With Two Parents | 86.6% |

Children's Racial/Ethnic Background

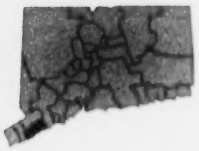
| | |
|---|---|
| White | 93.1% |
| Black | 1.9% |
| Other Races | 5.0% |
| Hispanic (may be of any race) | 3.6% |

Greenwich
New Canaan
Weston
Wilton



| Indicator | Region No. | Region Rate | Worse Than State Rate (100% 75% 50% 25% 0) | State Rate | Better Than State Rate (0 25% 50% 75% 100%) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **AFDC** percent of all children, avg. 1992-94 | 276 | 1.2 | | 14.1 | 91% |
| **Low Birthweight** per 1,000 births, avg. 1989-91 | 48 | 43.0 | | 68.1 | 37% |
| **Infant Mortality** per 1,000 live births, avg. 1989-91 | 5 | 4.4 | | 8.0 | 45% |
| **Late or No Prenatal Care** percent of all births, avg. 1989-91 | 82 | 7.9 | | 15.1 | 48% |
| **Births to Teen Mothers** percent of all births, avg. 1989-91 | 14 | 1.2 | | 8.3 | 86% |
| **Child Deaths** per 100,000 children ages 1 - 14, avg. 1989-91 | 4 | 21.4 | | 22.9 | 7% |
| **Meeting Mastery Test Goal** percent of all sixth grade students, 1994 | 331 | 35.4 | | 23.1 | 53% |
| **Below Mastery Test Remedial** percent of all sixth grade students, 1994 | 202 | 21.6 | | 36.7 | 41% |
| **High School Dropouts** percent of all students grades 9-12, 1993 | 46 | 1.1 | | 4.6 | 75% |
| **Tobacco Use** percent of eighth and tenth grade students, 1993 | 394 | 24.9 | 13% | 22.1 | |
| **Alcohol Use** percent of eighth and tenth grade students, 1993 | 558 | 35.2 | 14% | 31.0 | |
| **Juvenile Violent Crime Arrests** per 100,000 children ages 10-17, avg. 1991-93 | 9 | 87.4 | | 451.2 | 81% |

# Southwest II



Darien
Norwalk

Westport

| | |
|---|---|
| Total Number of Children | 25,128 |
| Percent of Total Population | 20.8 |
| Per Capita Income | $31,966 |
| Child Poverty | 6.1% |
| Living With Two Parents | 76.0% |

Children's Racial/Ethnic Background

| | |
|---|---|
| White | 80.2% |
| Black | 13.9% |
| Other Races | 6.0% |
| Hispanic (may be of any race) | 9.8% |

| Indicator | Region No. | Region Rate | State Rate | Worse Than State Rate / Better Than State Rate |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **AFDC** percent of all children, avg. 1992-94 | 2,323 | 9.2 | 14.1 | 35% |
| **Low Birthweight** per 1,000 births, avg. 1989-91 | 119 | 63.9 | 68.1 | 6% |
| **Infant Mortality** per 1,000 live births, avg. 1989-91 | 13 | 6.5 | 8.0 | 19% |
| **Late or No Prenatal Care** percent of all births, avg. 1989-91 | 310 | 17.8 | 15.1 | 18% |
| **Births to Teen Mothers** percent of all births, avg. 1989-91 | 89 | 4.6 | 8.3 | 45% |
| **Child Deaths** per 100,000 children ages 1 - 14, avg. 1989-91 | 4 | 18.8 | 22.9 | 18% |
| **Meeting Mastery Test Goal** percent of all sixth grade students, 1994 | 268 | 23.4 | 23.1 | 1% |
| **Below Mastery Test Remedial** percent of all sixth grade students, 1994 | 443 | 38.7 | 36.7 | 5% |
| **High School Dropouts** percent of all students grades 9-12, 1993 | 164 | 3.9 | 4.6 | 14% |
| **Tobacco Use** percent of eighth and tenth grade students, 1993 | 444 | 26.3 | 22.1 | 19% |
| **Alcohol Use** percent of eighth and tenth grade students, 1993 | 581 | 34.5 | 31.0 | 11% |
| **Juvenile Violent Crime Arrests** per 100,000 children ages 10-17, avg. 1991-93 | 90 | 860.7 | 451.2 | 91% |



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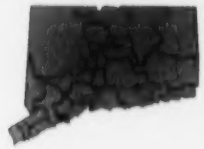
# Bridgeport

Total Number of Children ..... 36,992
Percent of Total Population ..... 26.1
Per Capita Income ..... $13,156
Child Poverty ..... 29.0%
Living With Two Parents ..... 47.0%

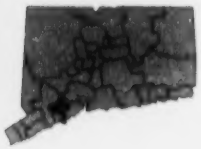
Children's Racial/Ethnic Background
White ..... 45.0%
Black ..... 34.1%
Other Races ..... 20.9%
Hispanic (may be of any race) ..... 38.2%



Bridgeport

| Indicator | Region No. | Region Rate | Worse Than State Rate | State Rate | Better Than State Rate |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **AFDC** percent of all children, avg. 1992-94 | 13,563 | 39.7 | 160% | 14.1 | |
| **Low Birthweight** per 1,000 births, avg. 1989-91 | 296 | 98.3 | 44% | 68.1 | |
| **Infant Mortality** per 1,000 live births, avg. 1989-91 | 41 | 13.5 | 69% | 8.0 | |
| **Late or No Prenatal Care** percent of all births, avg. 1989-91 | 595 | 25.6 | 69% | 15.1 | |
| **Births to Teen Mothers** percent of all births, avg. 1989-91 | 540 | 17.9 | 116% | 8.3 | |
| **Child Deaths** per 100,000 children ages 1 - 14, avg. 1989-91 | 12 | 39.4 | 72% | 22.9 | |
| **Meeting Mastery Test Goal** percent of all sixth grade students, 1994 | 52 | 3.5 | 85% | 23.1 | |
| **Below Mastery Test Remedial** percent of all sixth grade students, 1994 | 1,015 | 68.1 | 86% | 36.7 | |
| **High School Dropouts** percent of all students grades 9-12, 1993 | 447 | 9.4 | 104% | 4.6 | |
| **Tobacco Use** percent of eighth and tenth grade students, 1993 | 265 | 14.2 | | 22.1 | 36% |
| **Alcohol Use** percent of eighth and tenth grade students, 1993 | 430 | 23.1 | | 31.0 | 25% |
| **Juvenile Violent Crime Arrests** per 100,000 children ages 10-17, avg. 1991-93 | 124 | 839.1 | 86% | 451.2 | |

# Southwest III



Shelton
Stratford

Trumbull

| | |
|---|---|
| Total Number of Children | 25,325 |
| Percent of Total Population | 21.7 |
| Per Capita Income | $20,855 |
| Child Poverty | 3.3% |
| Living With Two Parents | 81.8% |

Children's Racial/Ethnic Background

| | |
|---|---|
| White | 91.0% |
| Black | 5.8% |
| Other Races | 3.2% |
| Hispanic (may be of any race) | 4.0% |

| Indicator | Region No. | Region Rate | Worse Than State Rate | State Rate | Better Than State Rate |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **AFDC** percent of all children, avg. 1992-94 | 1,106 | 4.4 | | 14.1 | 69% |
| **Low Birthweight** per 1,000 births, avg. 1989-91 | 78 | 55.1 | | 68.1 | 19% |
| **Infant Mortality** per 1,000 live births, avg. 1989-91 | 7 | 5.2 | | 8.0 | 35% |
| **Late or No Prenatal Care** percent of all births, avg. 1989-91 | 97 | 8.2 | | 15.1 | 45% |
| **Births to Teen Mothers** percent of all births, avg. 1989-91 | 51 | 3.6 | | 8.3 | 57% |
| **Child Deaths** per 100,000 children ages 1 - 14, avg. 1989-91 | 5 | 26.9 | 17% | 22.9 | |
| **Meeting Mastery Test Goal** percent of all sixth grade students, 1994 | 375 | 31.8 | | 23.1 | 38% |
| **Below Mastery Test Remedial** percent of all sixth grade students, 1994 | 272 | 23.1 | | 36.7 | 37% |
| **High School Dropouts** percent of all students grades 9-12, 1993 | 80 | 1.9 | | 4.6 | 59% |
| **Tobacco Use** percent of eighth and tenth grade students, 1993 | 470 | 25.1 | 14% | 22.1 | |
| **Alcohol Use** percent of eighth and tenth grade students, 1993 | 658 | 35.2 | 14% | 31.0 | |
| **Juvenile Violent Crime Arrests** per 100,000 children ages 10-17, avg. 1991-93 | 27 | 243.4 | | 451.2 | 46% |



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# Southwest IV

| | |
|---|---|
| Total Number of Children | 23,864 |
| Percent of Total Population | 22.7 |
| Per Capita Income | $26,388 |
| Child Poverty | 2.4% |
| Living With Two Parents | 86.9% |

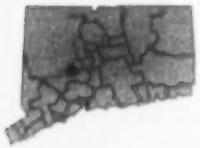
Easton
Fairfield
Monroe
Newtown
Redding

Children's Racial/Ethnic Background

| | |
|---|---|
| White | 96.6% |
| Black | 1.0% |
| Other Races | 2.4% |
| Hispanic (may be of any race) | 2.4% |

| Indicator | Region No. | Region Rate | Worse Than State Rate | State Rate | Better Than State Rate |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | 100% 75% 50% 25% 0 | | 0 25% 50% 75% 100% |
| **AFDC** percent of all children, avg. 1992-94 | 349 | 1.5 | | 14.1 | 89% |
| **Low Birthweight** per 1,000 births, avg. 1989-91 | 56 | 45.1 | | 68.1 | 34% |
| **Infant Mortality** per 1,000 live births, avg. 1989-91 | 5 | 4.0 | | 8.0 | 50% |
| **Late or No Prenatal Care** percent of all births, avg. 1989-91 | 65 | 6.0 | | 15.1 | 60% |
| **Births to Teen Mothers** percent of all births, avg. 1989-91 | 19 | 1.5 | | 8.3 | 82% |
| **Child Deaths** per 100,000 children ages 1 - 14, avg. 1989-91 | 4 | 21.4 | | 22.9 | 7% |
| **Meeting Mastery Test Goal** percent of all sixth grade students, 1994 | 397 | 33.5 | | 23.1 | 45% |
| **Below Mastery Test Remedial** percent of all sixth grade students, 1994 | 274 | 23.1 | | 36.7 | 37% |
| **High School Dropouts** percent of all students grades 9-12, 1993 | 64 | 1.5 | | 4.6 | 66% |
| **Tobacco Use** percent of eighth and tenth grade students, 1993 | 524 | 29.1 | 32% | 22.1 | |
| **Alcohol Use** percent of eighth and tenth grade students, 1993 | 611 | 33.9 | 9% | 31.0 | |
| **Juvenile Violent Crime Arrests** per 100,000 children ages 10-17, avg. 1991-93 | 24 | 226.6 | | 451.2 | 50% |

# Waterbury



Waterbury

| | |
|---|---|
| Total Number of Children | 25,561 |
| Percent of Total Population | 23.5 |
| Per Capita Income | $14,209 |
| Child Poverty | 20.6% |
| Living With Two Parents | 59.5% |

Children's Racial/Ethnic Background

| | |
|---|---|
| White | 69.3% |
| Black | 18.1% |
| Other Races | 12.6% |
| Hispanic (may be of any race) | 22.6% |

| Indicator | Region No. | Region Rate | Worse Than State Rate | State Rate | Better Than State Rate |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **AFDC** percent of all children, avg. 1992-94 | 8,035 | 31.4 | 123% | 14.1 | |
| **Low Birthweight** per 1,000 births, avg. 1989-91 | 175 | 83.6 | 23% | 68.1 | |
| **Infant Mortality** per 1,000 live births, avg. 1989-91 | 20 | 9.7 | 21% | 8.0 | |
| **Late or No Prenatal Care** percent of all births, avg. 1989-91 | 686 | 37.9 | 151% | 15.1 | |
| **Births to Teen Mothers** percent of all births, avg. 1989-91 | 303 | 14.5 | 75% | 8.3 | |
| **Child Deaths** per 100,000 children ages 1 - 14, avg. 1989-91 | 7 | 34.5 | 51% | 22.9 | |
| **Meeting Mastery Test Goal** percent of all sixth grade students, 1994 | 54 | 6.1 | 74% | 23.1 | |
| **Below Mastery Test Remedial** percent of all sixth grade students, 1994 | 599 | 67.8 | 85% | 36.7 | |
| **High School Dropouts** percent of all students grades 9-12, 1993 | 444 | 11.7 | 156% | 4.6 | |
| **Tobacco Use** percent of eighth and tenth grade students, 1993 | 254 | 18.1 | | 22.1 | 18% |
| **Alcohol Use** percent of eighth and tenth grade students, 1993 | 398 | 28.4 | | 31.0 | 8% |
| **Juvenile Violent Crime Arrests** per 100,000 children ages 10-17, avg. 1991-93 | 48 | 469.7 | 4% | 451.2 | |



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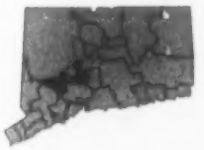
# Naugatuck Valley

Total Number of Children ..... 26,146
Percent of Total Population ..... 24.1
Per Capita Income ..... $20,010
Child Poverty ..... 2.8%
Living With Two Parents ..... 84.5%

Children's Racial/Ethnic Background
White ..... 96.0%
Black ..... 1.7%
Other Races ..... 2.3%
Hispanic (may be of any race) ..... 2.4%

Cheshire
Middlebury
Naugatuck
Oxford
Prospect
Southbury
Wolcott



| Indicator | Region No. | Region Rate | Worse Than State Rate (100% 75% 50% 25% 0) | State Rate | Better Than State Rate (0 25% 50% 75% 100%) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **AFDC** percent of all children, avg. 1992-94 | 910 | 3.5 | | 14.1 | 75% |
| **Low Birthweight** per 1,000 births, avg. 1989-91 | 68 | 49.1 | | 68.1 | 28% |
| **Infant Mortality** per 1,000 live births, avg. 1989-91 | 11 | 8.1 | 1% | 8.0 | |
| **Late or No Prenatal Care** percent of all births, avg. 1989-91 | 189 | 14.8 | | 15.1 | 2% |
| **Births to Teen Mothers** percent of all births, avg. 1989-91 | 53 | 3.8 | | 8.3 | 54% |
| **Child Deaths** per 100,000 children ages 1 - 14, avg. 1989-91 | 4 | 21.1 | | 22.9 | 8% |
| **Meeting Mastery Test Goal** percent of all sixth grade students, 1994 | 463 | 31.2 | | 23.1 | 35% |
| **Below Mastery Test Remedial** percent of all sixth grade students, 1994 | 389 | 26.2 | | 36.7 | 29% |
| **High School Dropouts** percent of all students grades 9-12, 1993 | 80 | 2.0 | | 4.6 | 57% |
| **Tobacco Use** percent of eighth and tenth grade students, 1993 | 436 | 21.6 | | 22.1 | 2% |
| **Alcohol Use** percent of eighth and tenth grade students, 1993 | 593 | 29.4 | | 31.0 | 5% |
| **Juvenile Violent Crime Arrests** per 100,000 children ages 10-17, avg. 1991-93 | 22 | 199.0 | | 451.2 | 56% |

# South Central I

Ansonia
Beacon Falls
Bethany
Derby
Hamden
North Haven
Seymour
Woodbridge

| | |
|---|---|
| Total Number of Children | 28,721 |
| Percent of Total Population | 20.9 |
| Per Capita Income | $19,855 |
| Child Poverty | 5.6% |
| Living With Two Parents | 79.4% |

Children's Racial/Ethnic Background

| | |
|---|---|
| White | 89.7% |
| Black | 7.0% |
| Other Races | 3.2% |
| Hispanic (may be of any race) | 2.9% |

| Indicator | Region No. | Region Rate | Worse Than State Rate (100% 75% 50% 25% 0) | State Rate | Better Than State Rate (0 25% 50% 75% 100%) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **AFDC** percent of all children, avg. 1992-94 | 2,115 | 7.4 | | 14.1 | 48% |
| **Low Birthweight** per 1,000 births, avg. 1989-91 | 103 | 56.8 | | 68.1 | 17% |
| **Infant Mortality** per 1,000 live births, avg. 1989-91 | 10 | 5.5 | | 8.0 | 31% |
| **Late or No Prenatal Care** percent of all births, avg. 1989-91 | 196 | 12.3 | | 15.1 | 19% |
| **Births to Teen Mothers** percent of all births, avg. 1989-91 | 82 | 4.5 | | 8.3 | 46% |
| **Child Deaths** per 100,000 children ages 1 - 14, avg. 1989-91 | 6 | 26.4 | 15% | 22.9 | |
| **Meeting Mastery Test Goal** percent of all sixth grade students, 1994 | 309 | 24.9 | | 23.1 | 8% |
| **Below Mastery Test Remedial** percent of all sixth grade students, 1994 | 354 | 28.6 | | 36.7 | 22% |
| **High School Dropouts** percent of all students grades 9-12, 1993 | 203 | 3.3 | | 4.6 | 28% |
| **Tobacco Use** percent of eighth and tenth grade students, 1993 | 523 | 21.8 | | 22.1 | 1% |
| **Alcohol Use** percent of eighth and tenth grade students, 1993 | 742 | 31.0 | | 31.0 | 0% |
| **Juvenile Violent Crime Arrests** per 100,000 children ages 10-17, avg. 1991-93 | 36 | 301.8 | | 451.2 | 33% |



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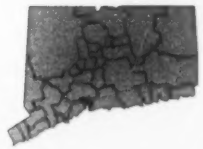
# New Haven

| | |
|---|---|
| Total Number of Children | 30,936 |
| Percent of Total Population | 23.7 |
| Per Capita Income | $12,968 |
| Child Poverty | 33.8% |
| Living With Two Parents | 38.6% |



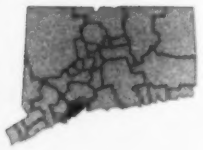
New Haven

Children's Racial/Ethnic Background

| | |
|---|---|
| White | 34.0% |
| Black | 51.6% |
| Other Races | 14.3% |
| Hispanic (may be of any race) | 21.6% |

| Indicator | Region No. | Region Rate | Worse Than State Rate (100% 75% 50% 25% 0) | State Rate | Better Than State Rate (0 25% 50% 75% 100%) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **AFDC** percent of all children, avg. 1992-94 | 13,891 | 44.9 | 218% | 14.1 | |
| **Low Birthweight** per 1,000 births, avg. 1989-91 | 265 | 107.7 | 58% | 68.1 | |
| **Infant Mortality** per 1,000 live births, avg. 1989-91 | 32 | 13.0 | 63% | 8.0 | |
| **Late or No Prenatal Care** percent of all births, avg. 1989-91 | 572 | 31.9 | 112% | 15.1 | |
| **Births to Teen Mothers** percent of all births, avg. 1989-91 | 417 | 17.0 | 105% | 8.3 | |
| **Child Deaths** per 100,000 children ages 1 - 14, avg. 1989-91 | 11 | 44.2 | 93% | 22.9 | |
| **Meeting Mastery Test Goal** percent of all sixth grade students, 1994 | 54 | 4.5 | 81% | 23.1 | |
| **Below Mastery Test Remedial** percent of all sixth grade students, 1994 | 882 | 73.2 | 99% | 36.7 | |
| **High School Dropouts** percent of all students grades 9-12, 1993 | 325 | 8.8 | 91% | 4.6 | |
| **Tobacco Use** percent of eighth and tenth grade students, 1993 | 262 | 19.7 | | 22.1 | 11% |
| **Alcohol Use** percent of eighth and tenth grade students, 1993 | 389 | 29.3 | | 31.0 | 5% |
| **Juvenile Violent Crime Arrests** per 100,000 children ages 10-17, avg. 1991-93 | 218 | 1,815.2 | 302% | 451.2 | |

# South Central II



Milfofd
Orange

West Haven

| | |
|---|---|
| Total Number of Children | 25,131 |
| Percent of Total Population | 21.5 |
| Per Capita Income | $18,430 |
| Child Poverty | 5.8% |
| Living With Two Parents | 75.4% |

Children's Racial/Ethnic Background

| | |
|---|---|
| White | 87.7% |
| Black | 8.9% |
| Other Races | 3.4% |
| Hispanic (may be of any race) | 3.9% |

| Indicator | Region No. | Region Rate | State Rate | Worse Than State Rate / Better Than State Rate |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **AFDC**<br>percent of all children, avg. 1992-94 | 2,603 | 10.4 | 14.1 | 26% |
| **Low Birthweight**<br>per 1,000 births, avg. 1989-91 | 104 | 64.0 | 68.1 | 6% |
| **Infant Mortality**<br>per 1,000 live births, avg. 1989-91 | 9 | 5.7 | 8.0 | 29% |
| **Late or No Prenatal Care**<br>percent of all births, avg. 1989-91 | 176 | 12.5 | 15.1 | 17% |
| **Births to Teen Mothers**<br>percent of all births, avg. 1989-91 | 95 | 5.8 | 8.3 | 30% |
| **Child Deaths**<br>per 100,000 children ages 1 - 14, avg. 1989-91 | 4 | 20.2 | 22.9 | 12% |
| **Meeting Mastery Test Goal**<br>percent of all sixth grade students, 1994 | 373 | 32.4 | 23.1 | 40% |
| **Below Mastery Test Remedial**<br>percent of all sixth grade students, 1994 | 281 | 24.4 | 36.7 | 34% |
| **High School Dropouts**<br>percent of all students grades 9-12, 1993 | 232 | 6.1 | 4.6 | 32% |
| **Tobacco Use**<br>percent of eighth and tenth grade students, 1993 | 425 | 28.6 | 22.1 | 29% |
| **Alcohol Use**<br>percent of eighth and tenth grade students, 1993 | 576 | 38.8 | 31.0 | 25% |
| **Juvenile Violent Crime Arrests**<br>per 100,000 children ages 10-17, avg. 1991-93 | 20 | 194.4 | 451.2 | 57% |



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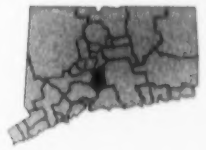
# South Central III

| | |
|---|---|
| Total Number of Children | 23,517 |
| Percent of Total Population | 23.4 |
| Per Capita Income | $16,684 |
| Child Poverty | 8.6% |
| Living With Two Parents | 73.7% |

Children's Racial/Ethnic Background

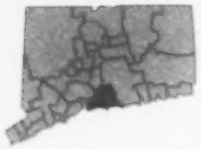
| | |
|---|---|
| White | 88.6% |
| Black | 4.3% |
| Other Races | 7.1% |
| Hispanic (may be of any race) | 14.9% |

Meriden
Wallingford



| Indicator | Region No. | Region Rate | Worse Than State Rate | State Rate | Better Than State Rate |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **AFDC** percent of all children, avg. 1992-94 | 3,673 | 15.6 | 11% | 14.1 | |
| **Low Birthweight** per 1,000 births, avg. 1989-91 | 90 | 55.9 | | 68.1 | 18% |
| **Infant Mortality** per 1,000 live births, avg. 1989-91 | 10 | 6.4 | | 8.0 | 20% |
| **Late or No Prenatal Care** percent of all births, avg. 1989-91 | 221 | 15.0 | | 15.1 | 0% |
| **Births to Teen Mothers** percent of all births, avg. 1989-91 | 142 | 8.8 | 6% | 8.3 | |
| **Child Deaths** per 100,000 children ages 1 - 14, avg. 1989-91 | 2 | 8.9 | | 22.9 | 61% |
| **Meeting Mastery Test Goal** percent of all sixth grade students, 1994 | 134 | 12.8 | 45% | 23.1 | |
| **Below Mastery Test Remedial** percent of all sixth grade students, 1994 | 506 | 48.3 | 32% | 36.7 | |
| **High School Dropouts** percent of all students grades 9-12, 1993 | 201 | 4.7 | 3% | 4.6 | |
| **Tobacco Use** percent of eighth and tenth grade students, 1993 | 404 | 23.7 | 7% | 22.1 | |
| **Alcohol Use** percent of eighth and tenth grade students, 1993 | 583 | 34.1 | 10% | 31.0 | |
| **Juvenile Violent Crime Arrests** per 100,000 children ages 10-17, avg. 1991-93 | 10 | 104.2 | | 451.2 | 77% |

# South Central IV



Branford
East Haven
Guilford
Madison
North Branford

| | |
|---|---|
| Total Number of Children | 22,606 |
| Percent of Total Population | 22.1 |
| Per Capita Income | $22,021 |
| Child Poverty | 2.9% |
| Living With Two Parents | 82.2% |

Children's Racial/Ethnic Background

| | |
|---|---|
| White | 97.2% |
| Black | 1.0% |
| Other Races | 1.8% |
| Hispanic (may be of any race) | 1.9% |

| Indicator | Region No. | Region Rate | Worse Than State Rate (100% 75% 50% 25% 0) | State Rate | Better Than State Rate (0 25% 50% 75% 100%) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **AFDC** percent of all children, avg. 1992-94 | 881 | 3.9 | | 14.1 | 72% |
| **Low Birthweight** per 1,000 births, avg. 1989-91 | 66 | 49.5 | | 68.1 | 27% |
| **Infant Mortality** per 1,000 live births, avg. 1989-91 | 10 | 7.2 | | 8.0 | 10% |
| **Late or No Prenatal Care** percent of all births, avg. 1989-91 | 87 | 7.5 | | 15.1 | 50% |
| **Births to Teen Mothers** percent of all births, avg. 1989-91 | 41 | 3.1 | | 8.3 | 63% |
| **Child Deaths** per 100,000 children ages 1 - 14, avg. 1989-91 | 2 | 13.1 | | 22.9 | 43% |
| **Meeting Mastery Test Goal** percent of all sixth grade students, 1994 | 246 | 21.5 | 7% | 23.1 | |
| **Below Mastery Test Remedial** percent of all sixth grade students, 1994 | 342 | 29.9 | | 36.7 | 19% |
| **High School Dropouts** percent of all students grades 9-12, 1993 | 72 | 1.8 | | 4.6 | 61% |
| **Tobacco Use** percent of eighth and tenth grade students, 1993 | 483 | 27.8 | 26% | 22.1 | |
| **Alcohol Use** percent of eighth and tenth grade students, 1993 | 638 | 36.8 | 19% | 31.0 | |
| **Juvenile Violent Crime Arrests** per 100,000 children ages 10-17, avg. 1991-93 | 10 | 99.6 | | 451.2 | 78% |



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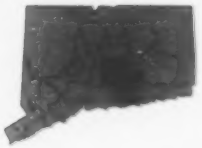
# South Central V

| | |
|---|---|
| Total Number of Children | 31,401 |
| Percent of Total Population | 21.9 |
| Per Capita Income | $19,660 |
| Child Poverty | 5.6% |
| Living With Two Parents | 77.2% |

Children's Racial/Ethnic Background

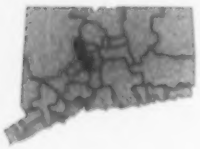
| | |
|---|---|
| White | 90.8% |
| Black | 6.4% |
| Other Races | 2.8% |
| Hispanic (may be of any race) | 3.4% |

Chester
Clinton
Cromwell
Deep River
Durham
East Haddam
East Hampton
Essex
Haddam
Killingworth
Middlefield
Middletown
Old Saybrook
Portland
Westbrook



| Indicator | Region No. | Region Rate | Worse Than State Rate (100% 75% 50% 25% 0) | State Rate | Better Than State Rate (0 25% 50% 75% 100%) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **AFDC** percent of all children, avg. 1992-94 | 2,001 | 6.4 | | 14.1 | 55% |
| **Low Birthweight** per 1,000 births, avg. 1989-91 | 110 | 54.5 | | 68.1 | 20% |
| **Infant Mortality** per 1,000 live births, avg. 1989-91 | 12 | 5.9 | | 8.0 | 26% |
| **Late or No Prenatal Care** percent of all births, avg. 1989-91 | 182 | 9.5 | | 15.1 | 37% |
| **Births to Teen Mothers** percent of all births, avg. 1989-91 | 95 | 4.7 | | 8.3 | 43% |
| **Child Deaths** per 100,000 children ages 1 - 14, avg. 1989-91 | 7 | 28.5 | 24% | 22.9 | |
| **Meeting Mastery Test Goal** percent of all sixth grade students, 1994 | 410 | 24.3 | | 23.1 | 5% |
| **Below Mastery Test Remedial** percent of all sixth grade students, 1994 | 514 | 30.5 | | 36.7 | 17% |
| **High School Dropouts** percent of all students grades 9-12, 1993 | 154 | 3.2 | | 4.6 | 30% |
| **Tobacco Use** percent of eighth and tenth grade students, 1993 | 590 | 25.1 | 14% | 22.1 | |
| **Alcohol Use** percent of eighth and tenth grade students, 1993 | 776 | 33.0 | 6% | 31.0 | |
| **Juvenile Violent Crime Arrests** per 100,000 children ages 10-17, avg. 1991-93 | 43 | 325.4 | | 451.2 | 28% |

# Central I



Bristol
Burlington
Southington

| | |
|---|---|
| Total Number of Children | 24,524 |
| Percent of Total Population | 23.1 |
| Per Capita Income | $18,747 |
| Child Poverty | 4.3% |
| Living With Two Parents | 80.2% |

Children's Racial/Ethnic Background

| | |
|---|---|
| White | 95.5% |
| Black | 2.2% |
| Other Races | 2.3% |
| Hispanic (may be of any race) | 3.2% |

| Indicator | Region No. | Region Rate | State Rate | Worse Than State Rate (100% 75% 50% 25% 0) | Better Than State Rate (0 25% 50% 75% 100%) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **AFDC** percent of all children, avg. 1992-94 | 1,860 | 7.6 | 14.1 | | 46% |
| **Low Birthweight** per 1,000 births, avg. 1989-91 | 90 | 60.9 | 68.1 | | 11% |
| **Infant Mortality** per 1,000 live births, avg. 1989-91 | 9 | 6.3 | 8.0 | | 21% |
| **Late or No Prenatal Care** percent of all births, avg. 1989-91 | 137 | 10.4 | 15.1 | | 31% |
| **Births to Teen Mothers** percent of all births, avg. 1989-91 | 99 | 6.7 | 8.3 | | 19% |
| **Child Deaths** per 100,000 children ages 1-14, avg. 1989-91 | 3 | 15.5 | 22.9 | | 32% |
| **Meeting Mastery Test Goal** percent of all sixth grade students, 1994 | 355 | 28.1 | 23.1 | | 22% |
| **Below Mastery Test Remedial** percent of all sixth grade students, 1994 | 387 | 30.6 | 36.7 | | 17% |
| **High School Dropouts** percent of all students grades 9-12, 1993 | 209 | 4.7 | 4.6 | 1% | |
| **Tobacco Use** percent of eighth and tenth grade students, 1993 | 492 | 25.8 | 22.1 | 17% | |
| **Alcohol Use** percent of eighth and tenth grade students, 1993 | 686 | 36.0 | 31.0 | 16% | |
| **Juvenile Violent Crime Arrests** per 100,000 children ages 10-17, avg. 1991-93 | 19 | 180.2 | 451.2 | | 60% |



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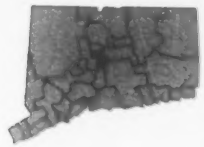
# Central II

| | |
|---|---|
| Total Number of Children | 23,375 |
| Percent of Total Population | 21.3 |
| Per Capita Income | $15,916 |
| Child Poverty | 18.3% |
| Living With Two Parents | 64.9% |

Children's Racial Ethnic Background

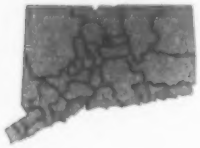
| | |
|---|---|
| White | 76.6% |
| Black | 8.3% |
| Other Races | 15.0% |
| Hispanic (may be of any race) | 22.3% |

Berlin
New Britain
Plainville



| Indicator | Region No. | Region Rate | Worse Than State Rate (100% 75% 50% 25% 0) | State Rate | Better Than State Rate (0 25% 50% 75% 100%) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **AFDC** percent of all children, avg. 1992-94 | 5,661 | 24.2 | 72% | 14.1 | |
| **Low Birthweight** per 1,000 births, avg. 1989-91 | 128 | 76.4 | 12% | 68.1 | |
| **Infant Mortality** per 1,000 live births, avg. 1989-91 | 14 | 8.4 | 5% | 8.0 | |
| **Late or No Prenatal Care** percent of all births, avg. 1989-91 | 178 | 11.3 | | 15.1 | 25% |
| **Births to Teen Mothers** percent of all births, avg. 1989-91 | 181 | 10.8 | 30% | 8.3 | |
| **Child Deaths** per 100,000 children ages 1 - 14, avg. 1989-91 | 5 | 25.1 | 10% | 22.9 | |
| **Meeting Mastery Test Goal** percent of all sixth grade students, 1994 | 114 | 12.6 | 45% | 23.1 | |
| **Below Mastery Test Remedial** percent of all sixth grade students, 1994 | 478 | 52.8 | 44% | 36.7 | |
| **High School Dropouts** percent of all students grades 9-12, 1993 | 263 | 7.2 | 57% | 4.6 | |
| **Tobacco Use** percent of eighth and tenth grade students, 1993 | 292 | 21.4 | | 22.1 | 3% |
| **Alcohol Use** percent of eighth and tenth grade students, 1993 | 419 | 30.8 | | 31.0 | 1% |
| **Juvenile Violent Crime Arrests** per 100,000 children ages 10-17, avg. 1991-93 | 61 | 664.1 | 47% | 451.2 | |

# Hartford



Hartford

| | |
|---|---|
| Total Number of Children | 38,390 |
| Percent of Total Population | 27.5 |
| Per Capita Income | $11,081 |
| Child Poverty | 43.6% |
| Living With Two Parents | 30.3% |

Children's Racial/Ethnic Background

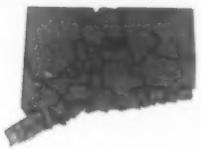
| | |
|---|---|
| White | 24.7% |
| Black | 44.2% |
| Other Races | 31.1% |
| Hispanic (may be of any race) | 46.7% |

| Indicator | Region No. | Region Rate | Worse Than State Rate (100% 75% 50% 25% 0) | State Rate | Better Than State Rate (0 25% 50% 75% 100%) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **AFDC** percent of all children, avg. 1992-94 | 23,017 | 60.0 | 326% | 14.1 | |
| **Low Birthweight** per 1,000 births, avg. 1989-91 | 404 | 127.4 | 87% | 68.1 | |
| **Infant Mortality** per 1,000 live births, avg. 1989-91 | 48 | 15.1 | 89% | 8.0 | |
| **Late or No Prenatal Care** percent of all births, avg. 1989-91 | 580 | 22.4 | 49% | 15.1 | |
| **Births to Teen Mothers** percent of all births, avg. 1989-91 | 730 | 23.0 | 177% | 8.3 | |
| **Child Deaths** per 100,000 children ages 1 - 14, avg. 1989-91 | 12 | 38.0 | 66% | 22.9 | |
| **Meeting Mastery Test Goal** percent of all sixth grade students, 1994 | 46 | 2.9 | 87% | 23.1 | |
| **Below Mastery Test Remedial** percent of all sixth grade students, 1994 | 1,192 | 75.9 | 107% | 36.7 | |
| **High School Dropouts** percent of all students grades 9-12, 1993 | 1,012 | 16.9 | 268% | 4.6 | |
| **Tobacco Use** percent of eighth and tenth grade students, 1993 | 162 | 8.9 | | 22.1 | 60% |
| **Alcohol Use** percent of eighth and tenth grade students, 1993 | 355 | 19.5 | | 31.0 | 37% |
| **Juvenile Violent Crime Arrests** per 100,000 children ages 10-17, avg. 1991-93 | 170 | 1,084.9 | 140% | 451.2 | |

# Capitol I

| | |
|---|---|
| Total Number of Children | 20,992 |
| Percent of Total Population | 20.6 |
| Per Capita Income | $17,627 |
| Child Poverty | 6.5% |
| Living With Two Parents | 70.8% |

East Hartford
Manchester

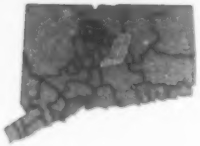


Children's Racial/Ethnic Background

| | |
|---|---|
| White | 84.4% |
| Black | 9.9% |
| Other Races | 5.7% |
| Hispanic (may be of any race) | 6.7% |

| Indicator | Region No. | Region Rate | Worse Than State Rate | State Rate | Better Than State Rate |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **AFDC** percent of all children, avg. 1992-94 | 3,043 | 14.5 | 3% | 14.1 | |
| **Low Birthweight** per 1,000 births, avg. 1989-91 | 89 | 61.4 | | 68.1 | 10% |
| **Infant Mortality** per 1,000 live births, avg. 1989-91 | 12 | 8.5 | 6% | 8.0 | |
| **Late or No Prenatal Care** percent of all births, avg. 1989-91 | 128 | 9.7 | | 15.1 | 36% |
| **Births to Teen Mothers** percent of all births, avg. 1989-91 | 96 | 6.7 | | 8.3 | 19% |
| **Child Deaths** per 100,000 children ages 1 - 14, avg. 1989-91 | 2 | 12.2 | | 22.9 | 47% |
| **Meeting Mastery Test Goal** percent of all sixth grade students, 1994 | 193 | 21.2 | 8% | 23.1 | |
| **Below Mastery Test Remedial** percent of all sixth grade students, 1994 | 310 | 34.0 | | 36.7 | 7% |
| **High School Dropouts** percent of all students grades 9-12, 1993 | 189 | 4.7 | 2% | 4.6 | |
| **Tobacco Use** percent of eighth and tenth grade students, 1993 | 293 | 20.3 | | 22.1 | 8% |
| **Alcohol Use** percent of eighth and tenth grade students, 1993 | 420 | 29.1 | | 31.0 | 6% |
| **Juvenile Violent Crime Arrests** per 100,000 children ages 10-17, avg. 1991-93 | 36 | 415.3 | | 451.2 | 8% |

# Capitol II



Avon
Bloomfield
Canton
Simsbury
West Hartford

| | |
|---|---|
| Total Number of Children | 25,984 |
| Percent of Total Population | 21.0 |
| Per Capita Income | $27,077 |
| Child Poverty | 2.6% |
| Living With Two Parents | 83.3% |

Children's Racial/Ethnic Background

| | |
|---|---|
| White | 85.2% |
| Black | 10.4% |
| Other Races | 4.4% |
| Hispanic (may be of any race) | 3.6% |

| Indicator | Region No. | Region Rate | Worse Than State Rate (100% 75% 50% 25% 0) | State Rate | Better Than State Rate (0 25% 50% 75% 100%) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **AFDC** percent of all children, avg. 1992-94 | 1,101 | 4.2 | | 14.1 | 70% |
| **Low Birthweight** per 1,000 births, avg. 1989-91 | 73 | 54.1 | | 68.1 | 21% |
| **Infant Mortality** per 1,000 live births, avg. 1989-91 | 8 | 5.9 | | 8.0 | 26% |
| **Late or No Prenatal Care** percent of all births, avg. 1989-91 | 61 | 4.7 | | 15.1 | 69% |
| **Births to Teen Mothers** percent of all births, avg. 1989-91 | 44 | 3.3 | | 8.3 | 60% |
| **Child Deaths** per 100,000 children ages 1 - 14, avg. 1989-91 | 4 | 21.4 | | 22.9 | 7% |
| **Meeting Mastery Test Goal** percent of all sixth grade students, 1994 | 535 | 41.0 | | 23.1 | 77% |
| **Below Mastery Test Remedial** percent of all sixth grade students, 1994 | 289 | 22.1 | | 36.7 | 40% |
| **High School Dropouts** percent of all students grades 9-12, 1993 | 73 | 1.5 | | 4.6 | 68% |
| **Tobacco Use** percent of eighth and tenth grade students, 1993 | 395 | 18.7 | | 22.1 | 15% |
| **Alcohol Use** percent of eighth and tenth grade students, 1993 | 600 | 28.4 | | 31.0 | 8% |
| **Juvenile Violent Crime Arrests** per 100,000 children ages 10-17, avg. 1991-93 | 40 | 343.9 | | 451.2 | 24% |



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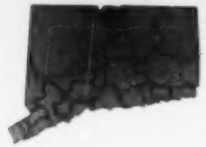
# Capitol III

| | |
|---|---|
| Total Number of Children | 33,495 |
| Percent of Total Population | 23.1 |
| Per Capita Income | $19,233 |
| Child Poverty | 2.3% |
| Living With Two Parents | 81.9% |

East Granby
East Windsor
Enfield
Granby
Hartland
South Windsor
Suffield
Windsor
Windsor Locks

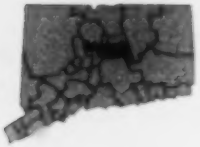


Children's Racial/Ethnic Background

| | |
|---|---|
| White | 91.0% |
| Black | 5.7% |
| Other Races | 3.3% |
| Hispanic (may be of any race) | 2.6% |

| Indicator | Region No. | Region Rate | Worse Than State Rate (100% 75% 50% 25% 0) | State Rate | Better Than State Rate (0 25% 50% 75% 100%) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **AFDC**<br>percent of all children, avg. 1992-94 | 1,405 | 4.2 | | 14.1 | 70% |
| **Low Birthweight**<br>per 1,000 births, avg. 1989-91 | 115 | 56.8 | | 68.1 | 17% |
| **Infant Mortality**<br>per 1,000 live births, avg. 1989-91 | 13 | 6.4 | | 8.0 | 20% |
| **Late or No Prenatal Care**<br>percent of all births, avg. 1989-91 | 124 | 6.4 | | 15.1 | 57% |
| **Births to Teen Mothers**<br>percent of all births, avg. 1989-91 | 77 | 3.8 | | 8.3 | 54% |
| **Child Deaths**<br>per 100,000 children ages 1 - 14, avg. 1989-91 | 5 | 17.6 | | 22.9 | 23% |
| **Meeting Mastery Test Goal**<br>percent of all sixth grade students, 1994 | 557 | 32.2 | | 23.1 | 39% |
| **Below Mastery Test Remedial**<br>percent of all sixth grade students, 1994 | 414 | 23.9 | | 36.7 | 35% |
| **High School Dropouts**<br>percent of all students grades 9-12, 1993 | 166 | 2.9 | | 4.6 | 37% |
| **Tobacco Use**<br>percent of eighth and tenth grade students, 1993 | 609 | 22.2 | | 22.1 | 0% |
| **Alcohol Use**<br>percent of eighth and tenth grade students, 1993 | 801 | 29.2 | | 31.0 | 6% |
| **Juvenile Violent Crime Arrests**<br>per 100,000 children ages 10-17, avg. 1991-93 | 34 | 242.6 | | 451.2 | 46% |

# Capitol IV



Farmington
Glastonbury
Marlborough
Newington
Rocky Hill
Wethersfield

| | |
|---|---|
| Total Number of Children | 25,583 |
| Percent of Total Population | 20.4 |
| Per Capita Income | $23,426 |
| Child Poverty | 2.3% |
| Living With Two Parents | 84.2% |

Children's Racial/Ethnic Background

| | |
|---|---|
| White | 94.7% |
| Black | 1.8% |
| Other Races | 3.5% |
| Hispanic (may be of any race) | 2.7% |

| Indicator | Region No. | Region Rate | Worse Than State Rate (100% 75% 50% 25% 0) | State Rate | Better Than State Rate (0 25% 50% 75% 100%) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **AFDC**<br>percent of all children, avg. 1992-94 | 641 | 2.5 | | 14.1 | 82% |
| **Low Birthweight**<br>per 1,000 births, avg. 1989-91 | 76 | 53.1 | | 68.1 | 22% |
| **Infant Mortality**<br>per 1,000 live births, avg. 1989-91 | 13 | 9.3 | 16% | 8.0 | |
| **Late or No Prenatal Care**<br>percent of all births, avg. 1989-91 | 55 | 4.0 | | 15.1 | 73% |
| **Births to Teen Mothers**<br>percent of all births, avg. 1989-91 | 20 | 1.4 | | 8.3 | 83% |
| **Child Deaths**<br>per 100,000 children ages 1 - 14, avg. 1989-91 | 4 | 18.4 | | 22.9 | 20% |
| **Meeting Mastery Test Goal**<br>percent of all sixth grade students, 1994 | 492 | 35.3 | | 23.1 | 53% |
| **Below Mastery Test Remedial**<br>percent of all sixth grade students, 1994 | 296 | 21.2 | | 36.7 | 42% |
| **High School Dropouts**<br>percent of all students grades 9-12, 1993 | 84 | 1.8 | | 4.6 | 61% |
| **Tobacco Use**<br>percent of eighth and tenth grade students, 1993 | 426 | 21.2 | | 22.1 | 4% |
| **Alcohol Use**<br>percent of eighth and tenth grade students, 1993 | 640 | 31.9 | 3% | 31.0 | |
| **Juvenile Violent Crime Arrests**<br>per 100,000 children ages 10-17, avg. 1991-93 | 25 | 228.0 | | 451.2 | 49% |



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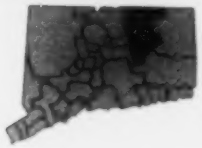
# Capitol V

| | |
|---|---|
| Total Number of Children | 29,006 |
| Percent of Total Population | 22.5 |
| Per Capita Income | $17,849 |
| Child Poverty | 4.3% |
| Living With Two Parents | 82.0% |

Children's Racial/Ethnic Background

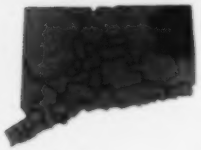
| | |
|---|---|
| White | 95.4% |
| Black | 1.7% |
| Other Races | 2.9% |
| Hispanic (may be of any race) | 2.1% |

Andover
Bolton
Columbia
Coventry
Ellington
Hebron
Mansfield
Somers
Stafford
Tolland
Union
Vernon
Willington



| Indicator | Region No. | Region Rate | Worse Than State Rate | State Rate | Better Than State Rate |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **AFDC** percent of all children, avg. 1992-94 | 1,423 | 4.9 | | 14.1 | 65% |
| **Low Birthweight** per 1,000 births, avg. 1989-91 | 89 | 51.9 | | 68.1 | 24% |
| **Infant Mortality** per 1,000 live births, avg. 1989-91 | 10 | 5.9 | | 8.0 | 26% |
| **Late or No Prenatal Care** percent of all births, avg. 1989-91 | 127 | 7.8 | | 15.1 | 48% |
| **Births to Teen Mothers** percent of all births, avg. 1989-91 | 74 | 4.3 | | 8.3 | 48% |
| **Child Deaths** per 100,000 children ages 1 - 14, avg. 1989-91 | 3 | 11.6 | | 22.9 | 49% |
| **Meeting Mastery Test Goal** percent of all sixth grade students, 1994 | 447 | 29.2 | | 23.1 | 26% |
| **Below Mastery Test Remedial** percent of all sixth grade students, 1994 | 380 | 24.8 | | 36.7 | 32% |
| **High School Dropouts** percent of all students grades 9-12, 1993 | 147 | 2.9 | | 4.6 | 37% |
| **Tobacco Use** percent of eighth and tenth grade students, 1993 | 456 | 20.3 | | 22.1 | 8% |
| **Alcohol Use** percent of eighth and tenth grade students, 1993 | 704 | 31.4 | 1% | 31.0 | |
| **Juvenile Violent Crime Arrests** per 100,000 children ages 10-17, avg. 1991-93 | 32 | 264.4 | | 451.2 | 41% |

# Northeast



Ashford
Brooklyn
Canterbury
Chaplin
Eastford
Hampton
Killingly
Plainfield
Pomfret
Putnam
Scotland
Sterling
Thompson
Windham
Woodstock

| | |
|---|---|
| Total Number of Children | 26,363 |
| Percent of Total Population | 25.7 |
| Per Capita Income | $14,520 |
| Child Poverty | 11.4% |
| Living With Two Parents | 73.4% |

Children's Racial/Ethnic Background

| | |
|---|---|
| White | 93.7% |
| Black | 1.3% |
| Other Races | 5.0% |
| Hispanic (may be of any race) | 6.8% |

| Indicator | Region No. | Region Rate | Worse Than State Rate (100% 75% 50% 25% 0) | State Rate | Better Than State Rate (0 25% 50% 75% 100%) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **AFDC**<br>percent of all children, avg. 1992-94 | 3,199 | 12.1 | | 14.1 | 14% |
| **Low Birthweight**<br>per 1,000 births, avg. 1989-91 | 94 | 63.1 | | 68.1 | 7% |
| **Infant Mortality**<br>per 1,000 live births, avg. 1989-91 | 11 | 7.2 | | 8.0 | 10% |
| **Late or No Prenatal Care**<br>percent of all births, avg. 1989-91 | 225 | 15.9 | 5% | 15.1 | |
| **Births to Teen Mothers**<br>percent of all births, avg. 1989-91 | 158 | 10.6 | 28% | 8.3 | |
| **Child Deaths**<br>per 100,000 children ages 1 - 14, avg. 1989-91 | 4 | 20.5 | | 22.9 | 10% |
| **Meeting Mastery Test Goal**<br>percent of all sixth grade students, 1994 | 231 | 16.6 | 28% | 23.1 | |
| **Below Mastery Test Remedial**<br>percent of all sixth grade students, 1994 | 588 | 42.3 | 15% | 36.7 | |
| **High School Dropouts**<br>percent of all students grades 9-12, 1993 | 232 | 4.6 | | 4.6 | 0% |
| **Tobacco Use**<br>percent of eighth and tenth grade students, 1993 | 416 | 19.7 | | 22.1 | 11% |
| **Alcohol Use**<br>percent of eighth and tenth grade students, 1993 | 543 | 25.7 | | 31.0 | 17% |
| **Juvenile Violent Crime Arrests**<br>per 100,000 children ages 10-17, avg. 1991-93 | 46 | 411.4 | | 451.2 | 9% |



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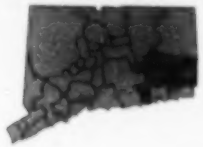
# Southeast

| | |
|---|---|
| Total Number of Children | 32,940 |
| Percent of Total Population | 25.1 |
| Per Capita Income | $16,639 |
| Child Poverty | 9.4% |
| Living With Two Parents | 77.6% |

Children's Racial/Ethnic Background

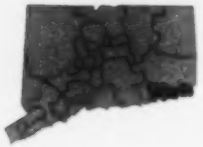
| | |
|---|---|
| White | 93.6% |
| Black | 3.4% |
| Other Races | 3.1% |
| Hispanic (may be of any race) | 2.8% |

Bozrah
Colchester
Franklin
Griswold
Lebanon
Ledyard
Lisbon
Lyme
Montville
North Stonington
Norwich
Old Lyme
Preston
Salem
Sprague
Voluntown



| Indicator | Region No. | Region Rate | Worse Than State Rate | State Rate | Better Than State Rate |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **AFDC** percent of all children, avg. 1992-94 | 2,685 | 8.2 | | 14.1 | 42% |
| **Low Birthweight** per 1,000 births, avg. 1989-91 | 115 | 58.2 | | 68.1 | 15% |
| **Infant Mortality** per 1,000 live births, avg. 1989-91 | 14 | 7.1 | | 8.0 | 11% |
| **Late or No Prenatal Care** percent of all births, avg. 1989-91 | 277 | 15.8 | 5% | 16.1 | |
| **Births to Teen Mothers** percent of all births, avg. 1989-91 | 163 | 8.3 | | 8.3 | 0% |
| **Child Deaths** per 100,000 children ages 1 - 14, avg. 1989-91 | 4 | 16.6 | | 22.9 | 28% |
| **Meeting Mastery Test Goal** percent of all sixth grade students, 1994 | 369 | 22.5 | 3% | 23.1 | |
| **Below Mastery Test Remedial** percent of all sixth grade students, 1994 | 493 | 30.1 | | 36.7 | 18% |
| **High School Dropouts** percent of all students grades 9-12, 1993 | 292 | 5.0 | 9% | 4.6 | |
| **Tobacco Use** percent of eighth and tenth grade students, 1993 | 528 | 21.1 | | 22.1 | 5% |
| **Alcohol Use** percent of eighth and tenth grade students, 1993 | 807 | 32.2 | 4% | 33.6 | |
| **Juvenile Violent Crime Arrests** per 100,000 children ages 10-17, avg. 1991-93 | 66 | 478.7 | 6% | 491.2 | |

# Southeast Shore



East Lyme
Groton
New London
Stonington
Waterford

| | |
|---|---|
| Total Number of Children | 27,066 |
| Percent of Total Population | 21.8 |
| Per Capita Income | $16,768 |
| Child Poverty | 9.2% |
| Living With Two Parents | 75.2% |

Children's Racial/Ethnic Background

| | |
|---|---|
| White | 83.5% |
| Black | 9.5% |
| Other Races | 6.9% |
| Hispanic (may be of any race) | 7.8% |

| Indicator | Region No. | Region Rate | Worse Than State Rate (100% 75% 50% 25% 0) | State Rate | Better Than State Rate (0 25% 50% 75% 100%) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **AFDC** percent of all children, avg. 1992-94 | 3,019 | 11.2 | | 14.1 | 21% |
| **Low Birthweight** per 1,000 births, avg. 1989-91 | 117 | 58.5 | | 68.1 | 14% |
| **Infant Mortality** per 1,000 live births, avg. 1989-91 | 19 | 9.3 | 16% | 8.0 | |
| **Late or No Prenatal Care** percent of all births, avg. 1989-91 | 391 | 20.2 | 34% | 15.1 | |
| **Births to Teen Mothers** percent of all births, avg. 1989-91 | 186 | 9.3 | 12% | 8.3 | |
| **Child Deaths** per 100,000 children ages 1 - 14, avg. 1989-91 | 6 | 26.1 | 14% | 22.9 | |
| **Meeting Mastery Test Goal** percent of all sixth grade students, 1994 | 244 | 20.2 | 13% | 23.1 | |
| **Below Mastery Test Remedial** percent of all sixth grade students, 1994 | 499 | 41.3 | 13% | 36.7 | |
| **High School Dropouts** percent of all students grades 9-12, 1993 | 154 | 3.5 | | 4.6 | 24% |
| **Tobacco Use** percent of eighth and tenth grade students, 1993 | 440 | 24.7 | 12% | 22.1 | |
| **Alcohol Use** percent of eighth and tenth grade students, 1993 | 545 | 30.7 | | 31.0 | 1% |
| **Juvenile Violent Crime Arrests** per 100,000 children ages 10-17, avg. 1991-93 | 50 | 490.5 | 9% | 451.2 | |



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# Terms

**Children:**
Throughout this book, we have used the term "children" to apply to persons younger than the age of 18. Where the data available uses a different age grouping, it is so noted.

**Race/ethnicity:**
We have reported race and ethnicity using the categories established for the 1990 U.S. Census and used by state agencies providing the data. People of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

**Fiscal year data:**
Most data presented here is for calendar years. Where data collected by state or federal authorities was available only by fiscal years, it is noted as SFY (state fiscal year, July 1 to June 30) of FFY (federal fiscal year, October 1 to September 30).

# Methodology



**Number:**
For each indicator, we include the number of "events" for a given time period, for example, the number of high school students who dropped out during the 1992-93 school year.

**Rate:**
For fourteen of the sixteen child well-being indicator tables, we include rates as well as numbers. A rate is a measure of the likelihood of an event, and is calculated by dividing the number of events by the number of persons that are "eligible" for that event. For example, the high school dropout rate is the number of students who dropped out in a given year by the number of students enrolled. A percentage is a rate per 100. Other rates included here are per 1,000 or 100,000. Rates can be used to compare between regions for a specific indicator. Rates were not calculated if the number of "events" was less than 5. The regions with rates worse than the state-wide rate are highlighted on each table. Two measures shown in the Child Well-Being Indicator section, teen deaths and child abuse, do not include rates and therefore these measures are not included in the regional tables.

**Rounding:**
For the purpose of improving readability, percentages are rounded to the nearest whole number in the text, except in rare cases where smaller differences were deemed crucial. Some of the statistics cited in the text were only available rounded to the nearest whole number. Those who are interested in a particular statistic at a more detailed level should call CAHS for more information. Please note that because of this rounding, percentages may not always add up to exactly one hundred percent.

In the charts, all rates are calculated to the nearest tenth of a percent for greater accuracy. The percent change in rates over time are rounded to the nearest whole number.

**Sources:**
Sources for all data are listed on each page in the order in which they appear in the text.

**Notes:**
When necessary, we have included technical information from the text as notes at the bottom of the page referenced. The formula used for calculating the data in the charts, and any limitations of the data, are included there as well.

**Selection of indicators:**
In this year's data book, we have updated the information included on every chart, except for those which are based on the 1990 Census. These charts are reprinted in this year's book without any additional explanatory text, for the purposes of making this book self-contained. We have also introduced four new indicators as data and space became available. These include: Children Receiving AFDC Benefits, Births with Late or No Prenatal Care, and Student Use of Alcohol and Tobacco.

Many different indicators could have been used to measure the well-being of children. The compilation of these indicators was a function of 1) the results of a survey of members of the Children's Future Panel (a group of more than forty individuals who have advised this project), 2) relation to national KIDS COUNT indicators, 3) how directly the indicator measured children's well-being, and 4) availability of data.

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**Regions:**
For the purposes of this report, we have divided Connecticut into 27 regions (towns or groups of towns) based on the public use microdata areas established by the Census Bureau. The use of regions allowed us to calculate rates where the population would have been too small at the town level. Each region has a population of more than 100,000, and no town is split between two regions. The five largest cities, Bridgeport, Hartford, New Haven, Stamford, and Waterbury, are regions unto themselves.
The raw data for the tables was collected originally for each town, and then towns were grouped into regions. Regional school districts sometimes enrolled students from more than one of the regions used in this report; a list of the regions to which these school districts were assigned can be found on page 13. Indexes to towns and regions and a map are located on pages 10-13.

**Comparing regions to state-wide rate:**
On the regional tables, the rate for each indicator is shown as a percent better or worse than the state-wide rate. Because this percentage varies on the measure, one should look at the child well-being indicator tables to see how your region compared to others on that measure. For example, a region could have an infant mortality rate that is worse the state-wide rate, but looking at the child well-being table could show us that the rate in that region has improved over time.

**Comparing regions to one another:**
This report makes no attempt to combine indicators into an overall score for any region. Given the diversity of the indicators and their measurement, and the wide diversity of demographics across regions, we felt it best to view the indicators individually and form a more holistic view of how well children in each region were doing

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Chesebrough-Pond's USA Co.
CIGNA Corporation
ConnectiCare, Inc.
Connecticut Mutual Alliance Companies
Connecticut Natural Gas Corporation
CUC International, Inc.
Data Switch Corporation
Davis & Geck Division - American Cyanamid Company
Day, Berry & Howard
The Dexter Corporation Foundation, Inc.
The Dress Barn, Inc.
The Dun & Bradstreet Corporation
Duracell International Inc.
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Konica Business Machines U.S.A., Inc.
Lydall, Inc.
R.H. Macy & Company, Inc.
The Marlin Firearms Company
Miles Inc. Pharmaceutical Division
Mutual of America
Nationwide Insurance Company
Northeast Utilities
Orion Capital Companies
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Playtex Apparel, Inc.
Reflexite Corporation
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Security-Connecticut Corporation
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Southern New England Telecommunications Corporation
Stone & Webster Engineering Corporation
The Stop & Shop Supermarket Company
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TRC Companies, Inc.
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Robert S. Weiss & Company
Witco Corporation
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Hartford, Connecticut 06105
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